INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVIII NO. 20.—] BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STIPENDS TO CARNATIC FAMILY.

Mr. Kabiruddin's Resolution Carried In Assembly.

PROTECTION TO COW.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Legislative Assembly met today in a thin House.

Due partly to absence or resignations of Swarajists the question list has been exhausted and to-day no questions were asked.

The only topic in the lobbies was the resolution tabled by Munshi Iswar Saran for the extention of Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty by one year.

The resolution moved by Kabiruddin Ahmed on September 24 last was first taken up for discussion to-day. It recommended that stipends to members of the Carnatic family which were discontinued on account of their participation in the Khilafat movement be restored with retrospective effect. Syed Murtaza Sahib (Madras) complained that members of the Carnatic family got only a nominal stipend and even that was reduced when they joined the Khilafat movement which was not a political but a religious movement.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub said that the Nawab of Carnatic rendered immense help to the British Government when they first settled in India. No complaint had been heard about their loyalty. To-day, even Germany was a friend of Britain and the horrors of war had been forgotten. It would be in the btness of things if stipends were restored and no bitterness was left in any quarter at a time when a calm atmosphere was necessary to discuss the constitutional problem.

Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan (ex-Congressman) said that Government could not stop stipends for such absurd reasons.

WOULD-BE-BEGGARS.

Mr. B. Das said if Government did not restore stipends the descendants of the mighty kingdom which rendered invaluable service to the old East India Company would be turned beggars in the streets.

Mr. Howell, Foreign Secretary was cheered when he rose to reply. He accepted the motion on behalf of Government. (Applause) He said he did not wish to enter into the history of the case, but was prepared to let bygones be bygones and not be vindictive. He would treat the subject-matter of the resolution with the utmost sympathy and would carry on best traditions left behind in the house by his predecessor, Sir Denys Bray.

The motion was adopted.

CURRENCY OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava moved for a mixed committee to enquire into the grievances regarding scales of pay, provident fund and other service conditions of the non-gazetted staff, menial and clerical, of the currency offices in India and Burma.

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, pointed out that these questions were of grave concern to him, but a debate was not the best method of arriving at a solution for they would only be at cross purposes. The Government had no desire to take advantage of poor non-official attendance. He was open to argument and desired the fullest opportunity to discuss the matter. Therefore, he suggested that two or three members interested in the question should meet him in the Finance Department and discuss the matter in detail with a view to arriving at a common understanding. He promised to explain the Government attitude in the matter, and if he was convinced that he was wrong he would gladly listen to what they had to say. But Government would take steps to prevent extravagant expenditure.

The House agreed to the suggestion of the Finance Member.—A. P.

PROTECTION OF COWS.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad moved that suitable and effective measures should be taken to prevent throughout India the slaughter of all milch cows and prime calves except for strictly religious purposes.

He complained that there was a serious inroad on the country's supply of cows and bullocks due to the slaughter of cattle. Mussalman Kings had taken proper measures for the protection of cattle.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh urged that efforts should be made to improve the breed of cows and organise the dairy industry as was done in Denmark.

Sir Frank Noyce opposed the resolution on purely economic grounds. He held the resolution not only unpractical but unnecessary, as the number of cattle both for draught and dairy purposes was increasing as shown by the figures. Further, due to prohibitive prices, only those cows which were unfit for productive purposes were slaughtered. What India wanted to-day was not an increase in the number, but improvement in the quality of cattle. He assured the House that the Government were doing all in their power to tackle the problem and he urged the withdrawal of the resolution.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, supporting the resolution, asked every member of the House to consider how much he owed to the cow, as every one took milk.

Dr. Suhrawardy, interrupting, observed that Mahatma Gandhi took only goat's milk.

IF HE TOOK GOAT'S MILK.

Pandit Malaviya said that if the Hon. member commenced taking goat's milk, he would include that animal in the resolution. Personally, he considered it a crime to kill any animal. Speaking from the economic point of view, Pandit Malaviya asked what would India be if there were no cows. The Government had failed to reply to the point that milk was getting dearer in the country. This also accounted for the high infant motality. Further, there had been a heavy rise in the price of draught cattle in recent years. There was no greater criminal waste than the slaughter of cattle in the country.

Mr. Aney held that the problem of cow protection was not merely an economic but a religious question. Also, what might be a merely useless animal for a non-Hindu might be an object of veneration for the Hindu, for which he might lay down his life. From the economic point of view the country needed a greater cattle supply.

AT POINT OF BAYONET.

Mr. Shafi Daudi, opposing the resolution, held that the idea behind the resolution was to prevent cow slaughter from the religious point of view, even at the point of the bayonet.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay suggested that the Government could help in the repatriation of cows when they had gone dry to grazing grounds, by providing cheaper railway freights.

Dr. Suhrawardy opposed the resolution on the ground that it was impracticable. He asked who was to determined whether cows were slaughtered for religious or non-religious purposes, and how was it to be determined.

Dr. Moonje thought that the spirit of the resolution was in accord with the attitude of the Government as the object of both was to improve the breed of cattle.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan held that the problem would be solved if Hindus gave up selling cows to non-Hindus.

Mr. Navalrai asked the Government not to take advantage of the sparseness of attendance in the House.

Col. Crawford agreed that there was a need for adequate milk and cattle supply in India.

The Rev. J. C. Chatterji wished that the mover had confined his demand to the prevention of the export or dry meat to Burma.

Mr. H. P. Mody regretted that the debate had taken an acrimonious turn and suggested its amendment so as to urge the Government to take such measures as practicable to prevent the slaughter of cows.

Mr. Raghunandan Prasad accepted the amendment.

Capt. Hirasingh, speaking as a farmer, suggested that registers should be kept of superior breeds which should not be slaughtered.

The Home Member replying on behalf of Government regretted that both the resolution and the amendment were vague and general and as such Government were unable to accept them.

Mr. Raghunandan Pershad made a short reply.

The House rejected the amendment and the resolution by 24 votes to 45 and 24 votes against 47 respectively.

Mr. Anwarul Azim was not present to move the resolution regarding postal employees grievances and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

WHY MR. MOORE WITHDREW CENSURE MOTION.

Nationalist Party And Release Of Political Prisoners.

It is understood that Mr. Moore withdrew his adjournment motion against the President as he learnt that it was not in order. His motion was not on behalf of the European group.

The Nationalist Party met after the Assembly rose [illegible] decided in view of the opposi[illegible]ed by to-day's Divisions [illegible] Lala chand Navalrai n[illegible] resolution for the [illegible] tical prisoners to [illegible]

REPRESSION IN JODHPUR.

—:o:—

Political Workers Sentenced.

"TARUN RAJASTHAN" EDITOR GIVEN FIVE YEARS.

JODHPUR, Jan. 21.

A correspondent writes from Jodhpur:—

Kanwar Jainarain Vyas, editor of "Tarun Rajasthan" of Beawar, and Anandraj Surana, Secretary of the Marwar States Peoples Conference, who were arrested on 23rd September 1929 and Bhanwarlal Sharof, an enthusiastic worker of the Marwar Hitkarni Sabha of Jodhpur, who was arrested on 14th October 1929, were to-day sentenced at Nagpur to long terms of imprisonment by Special Tribunal of two Sessions Judges appointed to hear the cases against them.

Kanwar Jainarain Vyas was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default one year more. Messrs. Anandraj Surana and Bhanwarlal Sharof were sentenced to 4 years imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to one year more.—A. P.

Air Mail Arrives At Karachi.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

Air liner City of Delhi" arrived here at 4 this afternoon with sixty-five and three-quarter pounds mail matter and four passengers namely an American Lady named Mrs. Thaver, Dr. Edson, bound for Quetta, Mr Kadthare, member of the Gaekwar's staff and Mr. Ambegaonkar Naib to the Dewan of Baroda.—A. P.

FACIST ZULUM ON INDIANS.

—:o:—

Due To Mistaken Identity.

ENQUIRY TO BE HELD.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Henderson informed Major Graham Pole that the Italian Government had informed the British ambassador in Rome that the arrest of Messrs. Mahamed Nasir and Chandra Bose was due to mistaken identity and an enquiry into their treatment would be held as soon as possible.

(In the Commons, Major Graham Pole asked on November 4 a question regarding the nature of the suspicion entertained by the Italian Government against two British Indian subjects, namely, Messrs. Mahomed Nasir and B. Chandra Bose who were arrested by the Intalian authorities in Italy and were transported to India.

Mr. Henderson replied that it had not been possible to ascertain from the Italian police the nature of the suspicion, but he was communicating with His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome.)

FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

Snr. Roxas's Statement To U. S Senate.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The United States Senate Committee began hearing yesterday the case for the independence of Philippines presented by Senor Manuel Roxas, the Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives.

Snr. Roxas, in the course of a statement, said England was bringing about the complete liberation of Egypt, undertaking reforms in Ceylon in the line of autonomy and preparing to take a transcendental step in India, perhaps in the direction of Dominion Status. Independent Philippines would become the broadcasting station of dynamic ideas of popular government and democracy and would be an inspiration to peoples of the Orient. If the capacity of Filipinos to maintain an independent Government were denied on the ground that they could not resist aggression he suggested a Four-Power Treaty between United States, Britain, Japan, and France, guaranteeing independence.—"The Hindu."

Snowden Satisfied With Hague Conference Result.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Rugby.—Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of Exchequer, who returned to London from the Hague Conference to-day declared he was highly satisfied with the results of the Conference. "They have exceeded all my expectations. Settlement on all outstanding points has been reached which, I believe, will put the question of reparations on workable footing."—B. O. W.

Lady Sykes visited the American Mission School for the Blind at Dadar on Wednesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay inspected the Millowners' Exhibition Train on Wednesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hudson on Wednesday.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS.

—:o:—

PROTOCOL SIGNED.

Happy Result Of Ignoring Bed Throughout Night!

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Hague.—The Reparations Conference has ended. Protocol has been signed after ceaseless discussion since yesterday morning. None of the delegates of small Powers had been in bed throughout the night.—Reuter.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL PASSED.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The Madras Legislative Council passed the Malabar Tenancy Bill recommitted to the Council by the Government with certain amendments, which included omission of clause in bill as originally passed dealing with the summary procedure for the realisation of arrears The House discussed the amendments and incorporated them in the bill.—A. P.

EUROPEAN WITH GUNSHOT WOUND.

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

A European named Campbell was admitted to-day into Royapuram hospital with a gunshot wound. He arrived to-day on board the "Erinpura" from Rangoon enroute to England and was found suffering from a gunshot wound. The police are investigating.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA REVOLT.

—:o:—

Refuse To Carry Out Congress Instructions.

POONA, Jan. 22.

Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, President, D. V. Gokhale, G. K. Phadake, Treasurers, Vartak and Phule, vice-Presidents, D. V. Divekar, Secretary of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee have tendered their resignations of the Congress Offices. In the course of a statement they say that they intended to carry out the central resolution of the Lahore Congress so far as it did not conflict with Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee's resolution passed on the 12th instant, but the instructions issued recently by the President and Secretary of the Congress have made it difficult for them to discharge conscientiously the duties devolving upon them. In particular, they are called upon solemnly to resolve to carry out the Congress resolution in favour of the boycott of legislatures which militates against Maharashtra Committee's resolution and their own views in the matter. Further they they believe that the said instructions of the Congress Working Committee have travelled far beyond the scope of the Congress' central resolution and upon the rights of the All-India Congress Committee. Without any commitment individually they will continue to function as office-bearers till new elections are made by the general body of Provincial Congress Committee which is called to meet on February 2.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL MACHINE PUT OUT OF ACTION.

Curious Position In Bareilly.

WHOLE CASH BALANCE ATTACHED.

BAREILLY CITY, Jan. 22.

Since yesterday an unprecedent situation has, it is learnt, arisen in Bareilly threatening to throw the local Municipal Board completely out of gear. It appears that the entire cash balance of the Municipality has been attached under orders of a Civil Court in execution of a Decree for payment of Rs. 30,000, which the British India Corporation of Cawnpore City has obtained against the Municipality in 1928 and for the satisfaction of which the Board failed to make any provision in the current year's budget.

MEERUT CASE TO BEGIN ON MONDAY NEXT.

Special Judge Arrives In The Town.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES' ANXIETY!

MEERUT, Jan. 22.

Mr. R. L. Yorke, who is to try the Meerut "conspiracy" case, has arrived at Meerut. The trial begins on Monday, January 27.—A. P.

MEERUT ACCUSED AND TRANSFER APPLICATION.

'Allahabad Chief Justice Makes Significant Remark.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

This morning Mr. Langford James accompanied by Mr. Khairat Nabi appeared before the Chief Justice at the Allahabad High Court and referring to the Court's previous orders in the Meerut Conspiracy case, said he was most anxious to proceed with the sessions trial, but wanted to know if the accused were going to file an application for the transfer of the case to this Court and for a trial by jury. The previous order was to the effect that if and when the commitment was made the accused, if so advised, might open the question and apply to the High Court again. Nine days ago there was commitment and no such application had been made up to now.

The Chief Justice informed Mr. Langford James that he should wait till an application was filed and in the meantime go on with the trial if the Judge was ready. Every day's delay in filing the application by the accused would be considered by the Court in assessing the 'bona fides' of the application.—A. P.

ASKED TO QUIT THE STATES.

Plight Of Mr. Kothari And Satyagrahis.

(From A Correspondent.)

VANKANER, Jan. 22.

Mr. Kothari and party was taken to Rajcharadra in Dhrangadra where they refused to leave bus insisting upon being forcibly taken out or taken to Halvad the nearest railway station.

The driver as also the Morvi village policeman being now in the heart of a Dhrangadra village were in fix. So the policeman went to nearest Morvi village for telephonic instructions from Head-quarters. The party waited for nearly 6 hours when a messenger came from Morvi State and the party was told by the driver that he had received orders to take them to Halvad.

Within a few minutes the driver started the bus and drove it fast with Sjt. Fulchand Shah and some members sitting in the car suspecting foul game as the driver was in hot haste and would not wait for Mr. Kothari and the rest party jumped out and blocked the way. Mr. Kothari and others soon came on the scene and asked the driver to take them to Halvad but the latter refused saying he must await further instructions.

On further enquiry it was found that the driver according to private instructions received through a special messenger was taking the party back into Morvi State limits where the police could physically remove them from the car and the State limits. At about 7-30 p.m. the party left the bus and the later left for Halvad by the bullock carts taking the early morning train arrived Wadhwan. Meanwhile reports had reached Wadhwan that Shivanandji and Sukhlal Sheth who were going on the evening of the 20th in Mr. Kothari's car with provisions to Aniali where Mr. Kothari and the party was then resting were stopped. At Rangpur on my way and taken back to Morvi and with the car, were held up the whole night in green chok surrounded by police in the morning. They were taken to Navadela which is well-known from the time of his late Highness as a place of confinement for prisoners without trial.

After a few hours they were released and Mr. Kothari car was taken possession of by the State

On Sjt. Shivanandji declining to pay fine of Rs. 10 ordered by Darbar for driving it on the State motor road the previous evening, Messrs. Kothari, Fulchand Shah, and the party after a couple of hours halt at Wadhwan just left by mail for Morvi where it is likely they will not be allowed to enter.

WAYS OF STATE POLICE IN KATHIA WAR.

—:o:—

Mr. Kothari And Satyagrahas Hounded Out.

VENKANER, Jan. 22.

The party of Satyagrahis led by Mr. Manilal Kothari, who were removed on Monday by the police from Khakharichi and put on a tram on the Morvi State Tramway, got out at the next station Aniali, a frontier village of the Morvi State, and put up in a Dharmashala outside the village. Some of them went into the village for food supplies, but were unable to get them.

LEAVE THE STATE.

Sometime after the party was asked by the Police not to enter the village. At night a police officer communicated verbal orders to leave the State limit's and offered a motor bus to take the party to Devolia, on frontier village of Dhrangadra, but Mr. Kothari declined to carry out the orders.

Shortly after 11 p.m., another police officer asked Mr. Kothari to leave, but Mr. Kothari again declined to do so. Early next morning the party left on foot for Khakharichi. They had proceeded about two furlongs when the village police formed a cordon round them and the Satyagrahis were unable to proceed further. They then sat down there and sang prayers and National songs.

MR. KOTHARI AND SATYAGRAHIS SPIRITED AWAY.

At about 10 a.m., two police officers arrived there, followed by a State motor bus, and asked the party to get into the bus. On Mr. Kothari refusing to do so, he and the party were arrested and put into the bus and driven away in it, the destination being unknown.—A. P.

FREE ACCID[illegible] INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS & SHARES

DRASTIC DECLINE FOLLOW LARGE COVERING.

Panicky Conditions.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange once more displayed panicky conditions on nervous long liquidation. Often it was pointed out in these columns that it was not the time for any bullish activity as the trade and industry were going through a period of anxiety owing to economic ruin. Bank rate is running at a high period and the contraction of the credit were important factors which encouraged parting with the soundest investments. As a matter of fact the shares of Bombay Dyeing which is considered to be one of the reliable mills were freely changing hands. This showed that in the absence of any speculative activity is bound to have adverse effect on prices. The untimely bullish campaign in Tata Steel share is also now facing an unfavourable situation. To-day's prices broke recent low levels and were quoted below the bottoms of 1924 panic. There was heavy liquidation during the early part, but later on prices recovered on short covering. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 637 and after improving to Rs. 642 declined to Rs. 627 and closed at Rs. 636. Fazal opened at Rs. 426 and after improving to Rs. 433 declined to Rs. 417. The chief covering was centred in this scrip which saved the market from a further break and the market closed at Rs. 435. Pearls opened at Rs. 227 and after advancing to Rs. 235 closed at Rs. 231. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1100 and after declining to Rs. 1090 closed at Rs. 1161. Tata Steel Defd. shares ruled weak. It seems that Bulls are trying to get out. The opening was Rs. 247 and after improving to Rs. 250 prices gave way to Rs. 235 and finally closed to Rs. 246.

There is marked absence of any speculative activity in mill shares. The general feeling is against any purchases and waiting attitude seems to be the best at the moment.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 637, 33, 42, 30, 27, 32, 36.
Century 323, 33, 25, 35.
Colaba 122.
Crescent 82.
Fazul 426, 33, 16, 35, 32, 35.
Indore 337, 35.
Madhowji N. 13.
Nagpur 422, 16.
New Great 136.
Pearl 227, 32, 25, 31.
Simplex N. 29-6.
Swadeshi 341, 37, 36.
Burma 723, 21, 25, 28.
Hydro 1100, 1092, 97, 93, 1101.
Tram 133-2.
Deff. 247, 45, 50, 37, 40 35, 46.
Ord. 51, 50-12, 49-12, 50, 51, 48-8, 49.
Bundi 14-12.
Indian 227, 33, 27, 26, 28-2.
Katni Ord. 171.
Alcock 253, 50.

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 315
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. **166.**
Bharat 100 10y, 67/8
Bombay Cotton (500) 201, 140.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 201 636-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 500, 416-4.
Century 100, 235.
Colaba Land 122-8.
Crescent 100, 63-12.
Fazalbhoy 240, 435.
David 250, nil, 100.
Dawn 250, 455.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-4-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 83-2.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 4-6.
Finlay 100, 10y 81-4.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 145.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1590.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 80.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1025
Indore Malwa 100, 335.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 1005-1100.
Kohinoor 138-12.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 72-8.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1380.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 420.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil, 78.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 135.
New City Bombay 67-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 136-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 250, 231-4.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 60.
Simplex 130, 27-8.
Sholapur 1000 for xd 2,500.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 100, 336-4.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 27/8.
Vishnu Cotton 2,200.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 790

BANKS.

Bank of India 60-2 vd 93.
Baroda 5500 0/8 77.
Central 16.
Eastern £5 xd. 78.
Imperial Bank 1,292-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 317-8.
Union 5/11 3-3.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. vd 14-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 88.
Central India Mining 3-4.
Indian Cement 228-12.
Punjab Cement 100, 10-6.
Shahabad Cement 10y 136/4
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 12-2.
United Cement 100 6y 54
Katni Ord 171-4.
Katni Def 810.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 780.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 113- 114.

Central Provinces 87-3.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 94. 94.
Gujarat 1100 2/4/8f. 77.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4/12/6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21, 69.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/61, 86.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f. 84.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd 670.
Upper Sind 100 nil 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 125.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord vd 620.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd 133-2.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101, 1,101-4.
Tata Power 300 nil 475.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 145
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 145.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 260
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 510 xd.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1750.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 9-14.
New India Assurance (10) 17-4.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, nil 250.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord 181-14.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 25.
Burma F Corporation 726-4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10.
Jost Engineering 50 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 8-7.
Tata Construction xd. 34.
Tata Iron Ord 51-2
Tata Iron Def 251-4.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 53-4.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 0. f 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro Def 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 96.
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 130.
Tata 2nd Pref 71-12.
Andhra Pref. 970
Tata Hydro Pref. 1015
Tata Power Pref. 1002-8 xd.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 21.

	Per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-31/32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4
Interest, Days to Day Loans	2-1/2
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

In response to steadier New York advices the local market opened at Rs. 300-4 for Broach A.-M. delivery. Drastic decline in stocks encouraged long liquidation in our market and prices declined to Rs. 298-12. However later on steady Liverpool opening advices caused better feeling and the market closed at the best of the day at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 300-8.
Broach J-A 310-4.
Oomra D-J 249.
Oomra March 254.
Oomra May 260-12.
Bengal D-J 208.
Bengal March 212.
Bengal May 218-12.
Broach Teji-mandi 16.
Broach A-M Highest 300-10.
Broach A-M Lowest 298-12.
Latest Liverpool 2 points up.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	To-day	Total
Bengal	200	58,8,000
Oomra	2,500	22,300

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Jan.	178.60—0.30
April	184.60
July	189.40 plus 0.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bengal	212/225
Mathia	235/242
Khandeish	245/250
Akola/Khamgaon	255/258
Nagpur/Wardha	268/278
Barsi/Kurduwadi	243/250
Jalna/Aurangabad	243/248
Nagar/Vambori	244/247
Purna/Parbani	265/285
Khandwa/Sanavad	253/258
Indore Ujjain	251/285
Miraj/Sangli	295/315
Coompta	285/305
Tirupur/Cambodia	360/365

READY COTTON SALES

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22

100 P Crystal and Co. Malkapur, 248 1/2
200 P Crystal and Co. Miyagaon. 300 1/4
200 Moolji Jetha Malkapur 248
100 Moolji Jetha Amraoti 254 1/2
100 Moon Mill, Sujalpur 292
100 Moon Mill Ujjain 296
100 B Karshandas Shegaon 255
100 B Karshandas Khamgaon 255
100 B Karshandas Akola 253
200 Colaba Land Kudchi 306
100 India Cotton Bagalkot 308
300 Lavji Kalyanji Veraval 244
100 Rathi and Co. Akola 251
300 Forbes and Co Katol 272 1/2
100 A Damodar Javora 245
100 Khatau Mill Masur 285
100 Gokuldas Dossa Arvi Old 202

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bengal D-J	207
Bengal March	210
Bengal May	217
Broach A-M	300
Broach J-A	309
Umra D-J	249
Umra March	254
Umra May	260

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 22.

London Ready 21.
London Forward 20-12.
China Opening 2-0-12, Closing 2-0-8 easy.
America Cent. 45-8.
Ready 48-14.
Posh Opening 49-3, Closing 48-11.
Maha Opening 47-10, Closing 49-6.
Falgoon Opening 46-13, Closing 46-9.
Teji-mandi:—
Maha 1-2.
Falgoon 1-15.

GOLD.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Ready 21-6.
Maha 21-6.
Falgoon 21-6-9.
N. City 21-9-6.
N. Manor 21-9-3.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

Receipts into Bombay.

Bombay, Jan 22

In full-pressed bales. Since 1st Sep.

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	2,256	187,267
Central India	5,981	157,429
Barsi and Nagar	2247	126,073
Hyderabad- Gaorani	269	39,359
Berar	5,474	330,332
Central Provinces	2,351	168,373
Total Oomras	18,578	1,008,933
Dholera	255	41,002
N.-W Provinces	685	117,811
Rajputana	749	19,142
Sind-Punjab	1,022	91,460
Broach	2,548	29,150
Coompta & Dharwar	131	41,450
Westerns-Northerns ...		12,891
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,662
Persian		205
American		2,399
Egyptian & African	469	30,596
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	24,437	1,402,695

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

—:o:—

In full-pressed bales.

1st Sep. to 16th Jan

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	5,360	303,799
Japan & China	10,835	428,447
Coast Ports		7,660
Up-country by Rail ...		42,750
Afloat in harbour or Europe, China and Japan		59,030
Total ...	16,195	841,686

SPOT RATES

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bengal	220	215	210	204
Sind	225	220	215	209
Punjab	218	213	208	202
Rajputana	220	215	210	204
Broach	306	302	298	—
Umra No. 3	259	254	251	246
C P No. 1	276	271	268	263
C P No. 2	268	263	260	255

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta ton. £21|17|6 Jan|Beb. S'ment Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta ton. £19|12|6 April|May. S'ment Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton. £17|7|6 Jan|Feb. S'ment Hull Sellers
Linseed Bombay ton. £21|5|0 January S'ment Sellers.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Bales. Arrives	Rate. Rs.
Ujjain	1000	295/300
Indore	200	250/70
Ratlam	100	295/325
Sennabad	200	261/65
Bir		260/65
Buranpur	200	260/65
Amalner	200	250/55
Dhulia	200	250/55
Chopda		260/65
Nagpur	350	275/85
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	250	300/15
Lyalpur (Desh)	200	220/25
Onkara	450	300/10
Abhor	250	300/10
Pandianwala	150	
Chandasi	100	240/45
Amraoti	300	250/55
Dhamangaon	200	250/55
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	250/55
Ganga Khed	100	250/55
Bhavaniganj	100	300/15
Mandusar	100	300/15
Jalna	800	245/50
Khamgam	800	250/60
Nanded	300	305/15

	Carts Arrivals	Rates. Rs.
Khandwa	600	260/70
Wardha	600	270/75
Wun	400	270/75
Pandharwada	400	270/75
Yeotmal	400	270/75
Arvi	400	270/75
Latur	200	305/15
Parbhani	200	280/90
Khandesh		240/50
Ahmednagar		245/50
Bijapur		250/55
Bengal U. P.		210/15
Jalgaon		255/60
C. P. No. 2		285/70
Kudchi		270/80
Mathia		230/40
Pachora		255/50
Purna	100	280/00
Harda		255/60
Pandharpur		260/70
Hingolt		250/55
Karanja	500	255/60
Sailu		250/55
Shedbai		250/60
Pandurna		250/60
Kasur (Bengal)		225/30
Hinganghat		260/65
Warera		265/70
Purgaon		245/50
Ranala		245/50
Nandarbar		245/50
Katol		270/75
Vamboria		245/50
Sirpur		255/60
Malkapur		255/60
Sanavad		255/60
Kumpta		290/305
Tirupur Cambodia		360/70
Dhondycha		250/55
Erondol		250/55
Banusar		255/60
Sindhi		160/65
Khirkia		255/60
Ghurja		215/20
Hansi		220/25
Warangam		250/55
Sindurni		250/55
Chalisgaon		250/60
Budhnavar		330/40
Akola	300	250/55
Khanewal		305/10
Tobataxi		205/10
Aratwalla		315/10
Multan (Sindh-American)		305/10
Surgoda		315/10
Nandgaon		250/55
Nizamabad		245/50
Nimbara		245/50
Nimuch		240/45
Nandura		250/55
Puchor Dabhol		300/20
Itola		300/5
Samlaya		300/5
Miyagam		300/5
Palej		300/5
Amod		300/5
Jambusal		300/5
Broach		300/5

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 7|8
D D 1|5 29|32
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 January.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 February.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 March.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 January.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 March.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275 1/2
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4
PARIS:—
Bankks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1|2
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 113
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 138 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 1|8
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.86 3/4 21st instant.
Shanghai-London 2/0 3/4 22nd instant.
Japan-London 2/0 1/4 21st instant.
London-Paris 123.90 21st instant.
London-Belgium 34.955 21st instant.
London-Switzerland 25.18-3/4 instant.
London-Italy 93.00 21st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 3/8 20th instant, £4-4-11 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 21 1/16 20th instant, 21 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 20 13/16 20th instant, 20 3/4 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 5/8 20th instant, 45 1/2 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 1/32 per cent 20th instant, 3 31/32 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1/32 per cent 20th instant, 4 per cent 21st instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 5 1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

—:o:—

Little Change In Prices.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly Bullion review to-day:—

Our Silver market shows a little net change since we wrote our last Review. Early in the week, the market was irregular and firmed up on short-covering and China Banks buying. Later, prices declined on profit-taking and bear operators selling assisted by easier Shanghai Exchange. At the close however, prices have recovered slightly on somewhat better news from Foreign markets and general buying. The bull operators had the upper hand in the near delivery month and ready Silver prices though these prices are easier at the close. January is quoted to-day Rs. 1-1/2 higher than February, and February is 10 annas higher than March. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 50-13 for the first settlement on the 16th instant and the lowest Rs. 47-11 on the 18th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 3-2. T. T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 2-1 on the 16th instant and the lowest 2-0 1/2 on the 18th instant.

The London price is 03/8 lower. The market was quiet and easy with China and India both bought and sold while America remained a seller at higher rate New York price is 45 3/8 cents, i.e. 0 7/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 46 1/4 cents on the 15th instant and the lowest 45 cents or the 17th instant.

The prices for Gold have declined slightly this week owing to poor off-take and accumulation of stock. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-0 for ready Rs. 21-6-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-6-6 for the second settlement. The London price recains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

After the erratic fluctuations recently, it would appear that the market is beginning to settle down, at least for the present, around Rs. 47-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK FUTURES 1 To 2 POINTS UP.

Dull And Featurless.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market fluctuated only within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a net rise of 1 to 2 points. It was a quiet and dull market without any new feature. As a matter of fact there is utter absence of any speculative enterprise and whatever little turnover of business that we are having is evenly balanced to administer any important change in values. However the present situation will not last long as in accordance with fresh developments, the operators are required to adjust their open interest and should prices decline before the end of the month we believe it will pay to buy. The unfavourable reports those are widely circulated in connection with mill consumption are fully discounted. In this connection Messrs. George Langley and Co. of Liverpool write as under:—

"Having apparently foreseen the inevitability of a break during his Presidency he (Mr. Hoover) had undoubtedly devoted much thought as to how best to meet it when it came. To such good purpose has he worked that although we believe the ill effects will be greater than the American papers would lead one to suppose, we certainly do not think they will be so severe as at first looked probable. This being so, it would seem that the fall in consumption of American cotton is not likely to be greater than that already discounted by the recent decline, for after all it is the luxury trades that will be most severely hit and cotton cannot be placed under that category."

The New Orleans cotton futures market was rather steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 17.04c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 28,000 bales and exports were 12,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points and ruled very steady throughout the day and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points to 9.45d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points to 14.40.

Empire cotton futures were barely steady and closed at a rise of 3 points with March 9.12 and May 9.13.

The statistical situation of American cotton ending the 18th instant shows that world's spinners' takings amount 8,189,000 bales against 8,668,000 bales in 1928-29 and 8,387,000 bales in 1927-28. Total spinners' takings for the past six seasons were as under:—

Season.	Bales.
1928-29	16,265,000
1927-28	15,534,000
1926-27	17,951,000
1925-26	14,393,000
1924-25	14,460,000
1923-24	11,195,000

The total into sight since the beginning of the season to the 18th instant is 12,253,000 bales, 12,084,000 bales for the same period last season. This shows that there remains now about 2-1/4 million bales of the present crop to be brought into sight during the coming 23 weeks. There is no import change in the visible supply which now stands 5,818,000 bales against 5,698,000 bales last season at this time.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.

March	17.34 plus .02
May	17.55 plus .02
July	17.69 plus .01
October	17.68 plus .02
December	17.76
Middling Spot	17.40 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.

January	16.98 plus .06
March	17.19 plus .03
Middling Spot	17.04 plus .03

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 21

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

March	17.36
May	17.56
July	17.70

New York 11-45 a.m.—

March	17.34
May	17.54
July	17.69

NEW YORK COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 21.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	28,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	11,000

INDIAN COTTON.

London, Jan. 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.30 plus 05
Scinde Fine	5.55 plus 05
Scinde Superfine	5.80 plus 05
Bengal Good	5.05 plus 05
Bengal Fully Good	5.30 plus 05
Bengal Fine	5.55 plus 05
Oomra Good	6.30 plus 05
Oomra Fully Good	6.60 plus 05
Oomra Fine	6.90 plus 05
Broach Fully Good	7.05 plus 05
Broach Fine	7.30 plus 05
Broach Superfine	7.55 plus 05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, Jan. 21.

January	13.76 plus 03
March	13.89 plus 04
May	14.10 plus 05
July	14.31 plus 04
November	14.51 plus 05
January	14.65 plus 05
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	14.40 —05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

January	9.16	9.15 plus 03
February		9.15 plus 03
March	9.21	9.21 plus 04
April		9.23 plus 04
May	9.30	9.30 plus 03
June		9.31 plus 04
July	9.35	9.35 plus 04
August		9.34 plus 04
September		9.34 plus 04
October	9.33	9.33 plus 04
November		9.33 plus 04
December		9.36 plus 04
January		9.36 plus 04
Middling Spot		9.45 plus 02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

	Bal.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 21.

T T London on Berlin	20.37-3/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.10-5/8
T T London on Brussels	34.95
T T London on Madrid	37.32
T T London on Milan	92.99 (92.99
T T London on Berne	25.19
T T London on Paris	123.90
T T London on Prague	164.50

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 21.

Demand Bills	486,37

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 21.

SILVER—MARKET IS VERY QUIET.

Spot	21
Forward	20-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£ 4|4|11

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Ready prices have dropped by about an anna per cwt. Our Forward market has ruled quiet today by evidencing a drop of about one anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing quotations.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Fusijama Rs. 6-14-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Rs. 6-14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment February-March Rs. 6-15-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 7-0-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 7-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-4 per cwt.
January-March Rs. 7-2 per cwt F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—
January-March Rs. 6-14 per cwt F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 21.

	£.
Copper, Braziers	92-1/2
Yellow Metal	69
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	18-1/8
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	12-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	173-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 21.

Cottonseed Bombay ton. £7|10|0 Jan|Feb. S'ment. Quoted.
Castorseed Bombay ton. £15|5|6 Jan|Feb. S'ment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton. £16|17|6 Jan|Feb. S'ment Sellers.

Digitized by financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
		ALL	
		VESSELS	
2 Jan.	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Manton* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL.	11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22 ,,	Rampura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	DIRECT.	16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
26 ,,	Malwa* ..	FROM	11,000
3 May	Narkunda* ..		16,572
	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	BOMBAY	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Manton ..	WITHOUT	10,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..		15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Rampura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	TRAN-	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..	SHIPMENT	16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9 ,,	Macedonia ..	AT	11,120
16 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23 ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30 ,,	Rajputana ..	ADEN	16,567
6 Sept.	Rampura ..		16,601
13 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
20 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
27 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO

CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930.		
3rd Apr ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumala ..	8,4[illegible]

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Maigen Maru ..	24th Jan.	6th Feb.
Heinan Maru ..	27th Jan.	8th Feb
Shanghai Maru ..	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Feb.	19th Feb.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
Koki Maru ..	5th Mar.	15th Mar.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
31st Jan	Naldera	—	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
27th Feb.	Mirzapore	..	Straits China & Japan.
28th ,,	Narkunda	—	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan	—	Colombo and Australia
25th April	Maloja	—	Colombo and Australia.
9t May	Ranpura	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera	—	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea	—	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana	.	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Manton	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Comorin	..	Colombo and Australia
29th ,,	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
12th Sept.	Naldera	..	Colombo and Australia.
26th ,,	Morea	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 39
Brisbane	....	£ 32
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
24th Jan.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
25th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi
27th Jan.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & O'Mandvi
29th Jan.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G. Ports
20th Jan.	Karapara	East & South Africa.
14th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombasa Direct

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Kifuku Maru..	5857	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
*YoneyamaMaru	5274	18 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagano Maru..	3824	25 Jan.	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 5 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8003	....	@19 ,,
*Nagato Maru..	5901	24 Jan.	21 Feb.
Yamagata Maru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....:	@5 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	16598	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru ..	16599	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8100	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
		Mail on	
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Feb.	28 Feb.
Asama Maru ..	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
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Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 22736.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
Io. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management.
The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
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136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per Rs. 22-1/2 W. Life	1000 p. a. End Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,903.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.
A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

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This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—
(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
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Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—
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381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
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Telephone 21079.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW
THE CHEAPEST BEST AND THE MOST UP-TO-DATE INDIAN PERIODICAL.

The New Year Number opens with a striking article on "the Voice of Life" from the pen of India's great scientist Sir J. C. Bose, and is followed by a number of articles of sustained interest by other well-known writers. Among other contributors are Mlle. Juliett Veillier, the celebrated lady lawyer of France, the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Madras, Mr. Syed Raza Ali, J. T. Gwynn, K. P. S. Menon, ICS, Dr. S N Ghose, etc.
The special features of this New Year Number are the accounts of the Congress and Conferences of the Christmas season together with the portraits of those who have participated in these annual gatherings.

SINGLE COPY As. 3 (Eight).
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.
Send an M. O. for Rs. Five or cheque for Rs. 5-4, and enrol yourself as a subscriber for the year 1930.
You will get the Special December Number free.
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George Town, Madras.

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A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity—given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

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Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Shareholders No Capitalists
TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
Claims paid over Rs. 600,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

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AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Enjoy Carefree Health

DO you know that lack of *Calcium* [lime] in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium Food, is now recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles [Calcium deficiency] and come back to real, undisturbed health.

"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains," writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food to-day.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

First-Rate Articles, a wonderful wealth of pictures and excellent printing have made this year's
HINDU ANNUAL
better than ever before. Important contributions from Lord Olivier, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Mr. E. B. Havell, Dr. Harold Mann, Mr. J. C. Molony, Mr. Patrick Villiers-Stuart and others. Light articles by popular writers, numerous colour and monochrome plates.

No increase has, however, been made in the price. Consequently an unprecedented demand is forthcoming and readers are requested to register their copies in advance

Price Rs. 1-8-0 Post Free.
The Manager, HINDU OFFICE,
Mount Road, MADRAS.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.
But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson, Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ...., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay."

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A CANVASSER, having previous experience in Hosiery line. Must have sufficient influence in the market. Apply stating past experience and pay acceptable to SECRETARY, Jivajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd. Gwalior.

A 107

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of. 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

The Bombay Share Selling Agency.

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Opposite G. P. O.

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SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L T33265

WANTED.

WANTED—BUYERS and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for sale of shares of a respectable GROUNDNUT FARM in Western Bengal. Lands under permanent settlement. Sound Directorate and efficient management. Bright future. Without competition in the field now. Apply to:—J. B SASSIN IYENGAR & CO., 7, Mission Row, Block "B" Calcutta.

SOLE AGENTS of wellknown Soaps and Perfumes Manufacturers of Bengal require AGENTS and CANVASSERS in the City and Presidency. Apply NATH KAPUR & BROS., Fort, Bombay.

R 2146

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS LIMITED

Incorporated in Hydrabad (Deccan).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 1920, Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) on SATURDAY, the 1st day of February, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1929.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., LL.D., and Mr. Ahmed F. Currimbhoy, B.A., Bar.-at-Law as Directors.
(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 20th day of January, 1930, to 2nd day of February, 1930, both days inclusive.

(By Order of the Board),
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay 23rd January, 1930.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1920, Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) on and after the tenth day of February 1930 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th day of January, 1930 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

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TENDERS

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of four new or serviceable second-hand Surveyors' tents and four Laskars' tents will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 1 p.m. (B T.) on THURSDAY, the 30th instant. The tents to measure between 12' x 10' and 15' x 12' and to be supplied complete with all accessories. Each tender to be submitted in a sealed cover inscribed "Tender for Tents".

A deposit of Rs. 50 should be lodged with the Municipal Chief Accountant along with the tender. The tents should be made available for inspection before the acceptance of tenders. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN,

Municipal Hydraulic Engineer.
Municipal Hydraulic Engineer's Office,

Bombay, 21st January, 1930.

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TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the right of collecting Tolls on the undermentioned Roads and Ferries:—

(1) Malad-Marwa Road.
(2) Saki-Vehar Road.
(3) Borivli-Gorai Ferry.
(4) Marwa-Manori Ferry.
(5) Versowa-Madh-Darivli Ferry.

The Tenders will be received by the President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District upto 3rd March, 1930, 3 P.M. The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender. Ten per cent. of the tendered amount must accompany the tender. Any information required can be obtained in the President's Office especially as regards the rates of tolls to be levied.

Separate alternative tenders should be submitted for all the ferries as regards the collection of tolls thereat at Rs. 0-0-9 per head and Rs. 0-0-6 per head of passengers.

115.

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 360 of 1929.

Re: LUDHARAM AMERSINGH, HARNAMDAS AMERSINGH and SUTNAMSINGH HARNAMDAS, till lately carrying on business at Bombay, Sillanwali and Miyanchanoo under the name and style of Jawaharsingh Harnamdas and at Sargoda under the name and style of Ludharam and Co., and Jawaharsingh Amersingh and at Chakjhumra under the name and style of Harnamdas Gopaldas and at Miyanchanoo under the name and style of Harnamdas and Co. .....Debtors.

Ex Parte: Messrs. JETHA DEWJI & CO., a firm.....Petitioning Creditors.

With reference to the notice published by the Insolvency Registrar in respect of the order of adjudication dated the 8th day of October 1929 obtained by the abovenamed petitioning creditors, we are instructed by our clients the firm of Messrs. Jawaharsingh Harnamdas carrying on business at Bombay, to notify to the public that on the Notice of Motion for annulment of the said order of adjudication being brought on in Court yesterday, the 21st instant, the petitioning creditors abovenamed, by their Counsel, stated to the Court and a note was taken by the Court that the said order of adjudication was not against our clients' firm but only against the individuals mentioned in the order in their personal capacity.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1930.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for the firm of Messrs. Jawaharsingh Harnamdas of Bombay.

117

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary And Intestate Jurisdiction.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI VALLI MAHOMED SULEMAN, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Potato Merchant, residing at Kolsa Mohalla, outside the Fort .... Deceased.

HAWABAI, widow of the deceased, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kolsa Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMEERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master,
E. A. FAHEY,

11th January, 1930.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ASGARALLI TYEBALLI, of Ahmedabad has, through his lawfully constituted Attorney Hasanalli Sharafalli of Bombay, agreed to sell the Western portion, admeasuring 1065 Square Yards, of Final Plot Number 65C of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my client.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated this 22nd day of January 1930.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.

112.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2570 of 1929.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Campanies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate in the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of Mahomed Enoos Patherwalla deceased. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) BAI HUSSEINIBAI, widow and Administratrix of the estate of Mahomed Enoos Patherwala, (2.) HASSAN MAHOMED ENOOS, (3.) ZAINABAI, daughter of Mahomed Enoos, (4.) AISHABAI, daughter of Mahomed Enoos, (5.) FATMABAI, daughter of Mahomed Enoos, and (6.) KHAIROONISSA, daughter of Mahomed Enoos, all of Bombay Konkni Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Victoria Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the last five minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem ..... Defendants

To,

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Mahomed Enoos Patherwalla.

Sirs,

Pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza in Chambers on the 19th day of December, 1929, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiffs abovenamed against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all the Creditors of the estate of Mahomed Enoos Patherwalla the deceased abovenamed praying:—

(a) For an administration of the estate of the said Mahomed Enoos Patherwalla by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) For an Order that the sum of Rupees 1502|11|6 be paid to the Plaintiffs out of the said estate with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 27th April, 1927 till payment.
(c) For the appointment of a Receiver pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit to take charge of the said estate with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem necessary.
(d) For an Order to take all accounts, make inquiries and to give directions as may be necessary.
(e) For costs and
(f) For further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 24th day of February, 1930.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

119

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TURNER ROAD, BANDRA OPPOSITE THE TANK, KNOWN AS MEMON LODGE AND AT BHIKAR MANDLI, POWKHERE, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Phiroze B. Choksi & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mahomed Ismail Mulla Ahmed Kazi and the heirs and Legal Representatives of the late Mr. Amiruddin Mulla Abdulla Kazi, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the said mortgagee in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of June 1916 and made between the said Mahomed Ismail Mulla Ahmed Kazi and Amiruddin Mulla Abdulla Kazi of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part and an Indenture dated 23rd December 1929 and made between Mohomed Ismail Mulla Ahmed Kazi of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on the premises of Lot No. 1 THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd day of January 1930 at 4 and 5 p.m. (S. T.) respectively.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES

ON THURSDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1930, AT 4 P.M. (S. T.)

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage tenements and bungalow, shop, sheds, wells, trees and gardens standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Turner Road, Bandra, in the Sub-District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3658 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 18 and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Old No. 79/1085 and New No. 84 and 84A Turner Road and No. 1 and No. 1A, Navapada Road and known as Memon Lodge.

ON THURSDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1930, AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 2.—All those plots of land situate at Bhikar Mandli, Powkheri Bandra District, Thana Taluka Salsette Kasba Bandra, Bombay Suburban District and the Registration Sub-District of Bandra:—

Bearing different Survey Nos. Revision Survey, Pot Nos. and containg by admeasurement 42 Gunthas or thereabouts

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Phiroze B. Choksi & Co., at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT TEMKAR STREET, NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for Messrs. Keshrimal Vardhichand and Co., the Transferees of the Mortgages and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Cassum, Mahomed Hussein Shaikh Bhuyan, Abdul Rehiman Shaikh Mahomed Bhuyan, Mahomed Ebrahim Shaikh Mahomed Bhuyan and Mahomed Yusuf Shaikh Mahomed Bhuyan, the last four heirs of the late Bai Hassinabai, widow of Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf Bhuyan, the mortgagors, by virtue of the power of sale reserved under two Indentures of Mortgage dated the 25th November, 1927, and 23rd January, 1928, respectively, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 4th February next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises: —

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Temkar Street, admeasuring about 133 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 1184, New No. 3348, Old Survey No. 2|2330, New Survey No. 3784, Cadastral Survey No. 1262 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 121, Street Nos. 111-113, and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by Temkar Street, on the North by the property of Mahomed Roshan Abdul Pori and on the South by the property of Omer Nathoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for the Transferees of the Mortgages or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GIVEN AWAY TOTAL Rs 3000 Rs. TOTAL
AT Rs 100 Every night
TILL JAN. 30, 1930
VICTORIA

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Admission Annas Two

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-15 8-15 & 10 P. M.
N.B.—Special Cinema show at 8-15 p. m. Daily.
THE DUPONT BRITISH MASTERPIECE.
PICCADILLY
with
GILDA GRAY
JAMESON THOMAS
AND
ANNA MAY WONG.
Also the celebrated Dancers.
MISS THERESA NEPEAN
AND
MISS GRACE OWER
In the Dancing Sketch
"THE BONNET BOX"
Also the Red-hot Local Topical showing the
REVIEW OF TROOPS by H. E. THE VICEROY
and H. E. THE VICEROY'S GARDEN PARTY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ALFRED MIROVITCH
The Master Pianist
Gives his LAST RECITAL
TO-DAY at 6 p.m

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
A Variety Bill
3 WARNER SHORTS
Including
G. MARTINELLI, Tenor.
CARLOS SEDANO, Violinist.
2 UNIVERSAL COMEDIES
"Income Tact."
"Love Birds."
Booking at the Theatre.

Under the NEW MANAGEMENT
CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, Golpitha.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
LAST INSTALMENT!
10 Final Reels!
"VULTURES OF THE SEA"
The Entirely New Serial
Starring
MISS SHIRLEY MASON
JOHNNIE WALKER
A gripping Mystery Melodrama on board ship where the only law is man's mighty Fist.
Also
A Roaring Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The story of a modern girl.
Half-Temptress. Half-Madonna.
THE THREE PASSIONS
Featuring
ALICE TERRY
and
IVAN PETROVITCH.
A United Artists Picture.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
The Big UFA Production
"TWIXT MAN AND BEAST"
Wild Animals appearing in this picture include 14 lions, 5 Tigers and 8 Bears,
THRILLS & AMAZING MYSTERY!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
presents
ON WITH THE SHOW
A New Revue in 2 Acts
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

"BE PATRIOTS FIRST."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to your leader headed "Be Patriots First" and Sir Chimanlal's letter defending the Liberals and "other important groups and interests in the country," may I express the view that the first sentence in the last paragraph of the said letter seems to me to misrepresent facts if it implies that Congress leaders "unconditionally" accepted the Viceregal announcement?

I venture to think that neither the Congress nor the country behind it is oblivious of the existence of or has ever disputed the right of any Indian groups and interests within and without the Congress to defend either their loyalty to the strong or in power or their interest in the exploitation of their countrymen and that the country ought to welcome any such groups and interests coming out in the open as a first line of defence of foreign rule and, by the fullest exercise of their old-fashioned wits in modern India, organising themselves for breaking the unity and non-violent organisation of the country by the Congress.

Modern India seems to be above being fooled into the idea that legislatures subject to vetoes of executives or Round Table Conferences can fool Britain into granting real or immediate Dominion Status to India so as to undo the reputation that her foreign, colonial and India Offices have earned for her in he world by use of brains not very inferior to those of the gallant Indian aspirants to real Dominion Status for India within the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

H. S. M.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Chimanlal has tried to reply the leading article of the "Bombay Chronicle" by a letter dated 18th instant and published in the "Chronicle" in the issue of 20th instant. In this letter he says: "But when Congressmen threaten to launch civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes, it is the duty of all those who believe such course to be highly detrimental to the country, not to keep quiet and allow Congressmen to mislead the people into acts which must not only throw the country into serious turmoil but also ruin its commerce and industries by carrying away even Indian capital to other countries."

I have some questions to ask you only as regards these words.

(1) Does Sir Chimanlal know that preparations are made all over the country for Civil Disobdience? And if so, what does he propose to do to prevent the Congress men from misleading (?) the people? Has he got any Rao Saibs, Rao Bahadurs, Sirs and Baronets, who might go round the villges of which India is mainly made and explain to them the dagers of the path they are advised to take? Supposing he has allsuch people (the country does noknow of any such) and they go round and still owing to the influence of Congressmen the ignrant masses launch the capaign and taking for granted a eat wave of repression is started by Government what does he propose to do? Will he sit quiet in his Napean Sea Road house or gout and try to help the poor pole, heads of whose families are removed to jails for falling pr to the ill-advice (?) of the Congressmen?

(2) Supposing the country heeds hisdvice of not following the ecse directed by the Congressm, is there any solution in his prramme that might bring abt an earning of even four ans (just like Mahatma Gandi spinning wheel)? And if so, wt is it? Further, if the masses fow him and go for Dominion Stus, how long will he ask them tcait (perhaps he does not know himself)? Supposing Dominion Status is not granted even after, say, 5 years and whole country is behind him, will he then ask the country to still wait till the pleasure of the Government, or will he advise any course other than applications? The extremists are tired to-day of Government's broken promises and he will be tired after a few months or years.

(3) Sir Chimanlal says that the measure proposed to be taken by the Congressmen will throw the country into serious turmoil and ruin its commerce and industries. In this connection, may I request him to let me know if he has come across any one of the masses who is profited by the present industries or commerce of our country? I say there is none and here are my reasons for it:—

A. The average farmer over the whole land is on the point of insolvency and can hardly meet his two ends (a visit to any village will prove this).

B. There is more of quarrel than peace between the employers and employees (look to the strikes).

I have so many things to say about many other points in his letter, but will be contented if these questions are replied in the interest of the public, so that they may decide their course before it is too late.

Inspite of all, I am proud to read that Sir Chimanlal advocates something else than law and that is use of Swadeshi products, and I hope to see him some day moving amongst the farmers and weavers of this country clad in khaddar to set an example.—Yours, etc.,

CHUNILAL B. PATEL.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns to offer few observations which have suggested themselves to me on reading your leader in your issue of Saturday under the heading "Be patriots first."

Reading your leader between the lines one cannot help noticing a somewhat significant change in your attitude towards the Liberal Party in this country. Hitherto all your tirades have been hurled against the Liberal Party as a party of a benighted die-hards incapable of doing any good to the country. In your article of Saturday, however, you clearly recognise the growing influence of the Liberals and the waning power of the Congress, and you make a pathetic appeal to the Liberals to carry on their fight for the emancipation of their country in their own way, but not "to wage war against the Congressmen," and particularly against Mr. Gandhi. After explaining the difference between the goals which the Congress, on the one hand, and the Liberal Federation, on the other, have set before the country you make the amazing statement that "so far at least as the immediate future is concerned the two attitudes are not irreconcilable and should not be allowed to cause fratricidal strike." Every one, however, knows that the differences between the two goals are of a fundamental nature, and the Liberals would be guilty of grave dereliction of duty if they failed to take every possible step to counteract the non-co-operation movement which did such havoc in the past and which is to be revived under the aegis of the Congress.

Every one who cares for the ordered progress of the country and for the security of the population will rejoice to find the Liberals mobilizing their forces for launching a campaign of constitutional agitation for the attainment of Dominion Status and for fighting the Independence creed. The decisions reached by the Lahore Congress have brought into existence a very dangerous movement which notwithstanding its leaders' pious professions to the contrary is recognised to be subversive of law and order and is calculated to affect disastrously the peace and prosperity of this country. The best interetss of the country require that no stone should be left unturned by the saner elements in the population to put down this movement, and the efforts which the Liberals are making in this direction ought to meet with the whole-hearted support of the thinking portion of the population. You are indulging in the merest eye-wash and deliberately ignoring past experience when you say that Mr. Gandhi and the Congressmen may be trusted "to keep the country away from violence and anarchy."

The heading of your article "Be Patriots First" implies that the Liberals in their present fight are placing something else above patriotism, and in fact you hint that the object of the Liberals is to curry favour with Government. It is unfortunate that in your zeal to placate the Congress you should have been led to indulge in such misrepresentations regarding the intentions of the Liberal Party. The speeches made at the various gatherings of the Liberal Federation should suffice to convince any one that the Liberarls are the most uncompromising critics of the policy of Government, and only the other day Sir Chimanlal Setalvad explained that the Liberals were fighting for immediate financial and fiscal freedom. He, however, very rightly observed that the country would not have another Chauri Chaura and that the Liberals had to fight their battle against the present system of Government on the one hand and against anarchy on the other. This two-fold programme of the Liberal Party ought to meet with the whole-hearted support of all genuine well-wishers of the country who will all wish God-speed to the Liberals in the great fight they are putting up in the true interests of the country. The attempt made in your article to wean away the Liberals from their firm determination to put down the forces of anarchy and to obtain the political emancipation of the country by lawful and constitutional means is as futile as it is unfortunate .—Yours, etc.

"ORDERED PROGRESS."

IV

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have undoubtedly rendered yeoman service to the Congress and the country by your scathing condemnation, contained in your leader under the above caption, of the policy of the arm-chair politicians—the Liberals—who had throughout their public career their one eye fixed on favours in the gift of the bureaucrats and the other on this unfortunate country. This attitude of theirs accounts for their inability to read the minds of a large bulk of their countrymen today. It is very well for them to swagger of their large following and other important groups and interests holding or sharing their views, but the fact is otherwise, that is, they represent none but themselves. The citizens of Bombay and suburbs would certainly challenge them to hold even 2 or 3 meetings (public) with a view to carry the Bombay public with them.

God alone knows what he means or whom he refers to as "important groups and interests" other than Liberals.

Sir Chimanlal with all his forensic skill as a lawyer has failed to bring home to the minds of your readers the truth of his reckless statement that the economic ruin of the country was partially brought about by the Congress activities. He has not even produced one concrete instance in support of that stupid charge. Why should he talk or write in enigma when he wants to maintain that reckless charge?

Persons like him, however highly placed they may be by reason of wealth, intelligence and education, carry no weight with the educated youths and masses longing for Freedom. When Liberals such as Sir Chimanlal have failed to discard titles in the face of great national indignities such as Jallianwalla Baug massacre they have no place in public life, for they have forfeited all the confidence of their countrymen. What are Sir Chimanlal's credentials to sit in judgment upon Mahatmaji and other Congressmen, some of whom have dedicated their very lives to the service of the Motherland?—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 20.

The Banking Enquiry Committee held sittings here on Saturday and to-day and orally examined witnesses representing agriculturists, co-operative banking, and other interests. The Committee also met Zamindar Co-operators at an informal discussion in the Co-operative Institute and discussed the problem of credit of agriculturists both zamindars and peasants.—A.P.

G. I. P. STRIKE PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

Meetings Along The Line.

Mass Meetings of the G I. P. Railway Workers were held on 16th and 17th inst. on the maidan just opposite to the Laxmi stores, under the Presidentships of Mr. Mannasing and Mr. B. M. Dunakhe. The audience was exhorted to stand together and fight their cause.

AT AGRA.

A meeting was held at Agra on January 16, when Com. Kulkarni spoke for more than an hour and explained them the reasons why Union was forced to declare the General Strike of one day as protest. He dwelt at length on the importance of the union and the way the respective committees of branches and divisions should function.

JHANSI, Jan. 20.

Scenes of unbounded enthusiasm were witnessed at the meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers at Jhansi, held under the Presidentship of Bhai Abdul Gani on Jan. 19. Railway workers were present. The Railway workers declared their emphatic support to the declaration of the Union to go on Strike on the 4th February 1930.

STRIKE ON G. I. P. RAILWAY

—:o:—

To-day's Meetings.

Two general meetings of the G.I.P. Railway workers will be held to-day (Thursday) one at Matunga, opp: Time Office at 5-30 p.m. and one at Kalyan near "D" Cabin at 7 p.m. to convey to the workers the result of the Agent's interview and the preparation of strike on 4th February. Railway workers are requested to attend the meetings.

Setalvad Junior For Bombay Council.

—:o:—

It is understood that Mr. Venkatrao Setalvad, member of the Corporation and the youngest son of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, is offering himself as a candidate for one of the seats in Bombay Council in the bye-election.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Jan. 22.

Previous Closing Rate	17.55
To-day's Opening Rate	17.59
Difference	plus.04
To-day's Closing Rate	17.60
Difference	plus.05

Expectations Rs. 302-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Previous Closing Rate	9.30
To-day's Opening Rate	9.30
Difference	unchgd.
To-day's Closing Rate	9.31
Difference	plus.01

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

All-India Women's Conference, C. J. Hall, 9 a.m.; Visit to Rescue Home, Wadia Maternity Hospital and Municipal School, 2 p.m.; Entertainment in New High School for Girls, 4-45 p.m. Lantern Lecture by Mr. K. H. Vakeel on "Some Aspect of Indian Art," C. J. Hall or visit to School of Indian Music, Girgaum, 7 p.m.

Opening of the King George V. Water Works, Uran, by H. E. the Governor, 4 p.m.

Hard Court Tennis Championships, Kennedy Sea Face Courts, 4 p.m.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC:—All India Women's Conference Delegates and Visitors are invited to attend the Concert arranged by Prof. B. R. Deodhar's "School of Indian Music," to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay.

—:o:—

GADKARI DEATH ANNIVERSARY:—Under the joint auspicious of the C. K. P. Social Club and C. K. P. Samaj Vile Parle, the anniversary day of the late "Ram Ganesh Gadkari" will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Tilak Mandir. Prof. M. D. Altekar will preside.

—:o:—

VIVEKANANDA JAYANTI.—To commemorate the sixty-eighth birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, a Public meeting will be held at the Muiji Jetha Market Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. Sir Manmohandas Ramji will preside. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Mr. Jeshtaram S. Kapadia, Mr. Jamndas Harakhji, Seth Mawji Govindji and others will address the meeting. The programme includes also songs and recitations.

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STEAMER MOVEMENTS: Steamer "Clan Macgillivray" left Liverpool on the morning of 18th inst.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day .

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EDUCATION WEEK:—To-day's programme of the Education Week is as under:—8-30 to 10 a.m. demonstration lessons; 12-30 to 4-30 p.m. College practice lessons; 6 to 7 p.m. Lecture on "Living English" by Prof. Miss A. B. H. J. Rustomji.

—:o:—

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION:—A Special General Meeting of the Western India National Liberal Association will be held in Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Chambers, to-day, (Thursday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider certain amendments to the Constitution and Rules of the Association proposed by the Council.

—:o:—

LIBERAL PARTY PUBLIC MEETING:—Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, a public meeting will be held in the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupaty, on Friday (the 24th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cawasji Jehangir (Jr.) Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, A. Soares and others will speak on "The Message of the Madras Liberal Federation." The Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna, will preside. The meeting is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

—:o:—

GITA CLASS:—Under the auspices of Young Men' sHindu Association, Swami Vishwanand of Ramakrishna Ashram will conduct a class on Bhagwad Gita in the hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Thursday.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

—:o:—

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Mr. S. G. Warty, will deliver the second of series of three lectures on "Nair Committee's Report" on Sunday at 9-0 a.m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, the subject of the lecture being "Central and Provincial Governments."

—:o:—

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of the Association, magic lantern lectures will be delivered on "Small-pox" by Dr. D. S. Bhandharkar, M.B., B.S., in Telang Building and Akbar Building at Mazagaon on 23rd, 24th and 26th inst at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

—:o:—

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER:—The Annual General meeting of the Chamber will be held on Saturday (25th inst.) at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) z

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SEASON TICKET FOUND:—A one-monthly G. I. P. Rly. season ticket issued in the name of "P. Shesha Iyer" and ending on 9-2-30 is found. The owner can recover it from the Secretary to the Editor of this paper.

Bombay University Election.

We understand that Mr. A. B. Vaidya, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, a member of the Bombay Schools Committee, intends conesting one of the five seats on the Senate of the Bombay University at the next election to be held in April next.

HOW JOKE BECAME BASIS OF LAW.

Mr. Jayakar On The Evolution Of Present System.

WOMEN'S RIGHT OF INHERITANCE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, delivered a speech on the "Hindu Womens' rights of inheritance" to the members of the All-India Womens' Conference at the C. J. Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided over the meeting described the speaker as one who had so "nobly, ably and loyally championed the cause of women in good season and bad".

'MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH

Mr. Jayakar put forward a strong case for remodelling the present law which operated cruelly on Hindu women and declared that steps should be taken not only to rectify the law but to make it uniform for the whole of India.

The subject, he said, was of very great importance and abiding interest to all men and women. The question was of greater importance to the lawyers of Bombay who made money out of Hindu women seeking litigation. (Laughter). Nearly 60 per cent of the cases which required the assistance of Counsel in the Bombay High Court related to the Hindu womens' rights of inheritance. It was, therefore, necessary that Hindu women should be made aware, as soon as possible, the state of the law in that regard.

WOMEN THEN AND NOW.

Proceeding Mr. Jayakar said that the law varied from time to them. Speaking of the Hindu races when they were more or less unadulterated in their sentiments and impulses and of the Vedic times, he would point out many statements which clearly showed that in those days women enjoyed and shared rights of inheritance to a far greater degree than they did now. For instance the recital, which was made even to this day, though with ut knowing the meaning, in Hindu marriages when the bride was about to leave for her husband's place was a striking testimony of this view The father of the bride would ask the bridegroom among other things "you will allow my daughter to acquire property" to which the reply would be "Amen". Mr. Jayakar concluded from this that in those ancient times there must have been Womens' Conferences just as they had in this city (laughter) and that women were then capable of greater self-assertion. He also quoted other verses which supported the view. The father of the bride in one case would ask the bride "Rule thy mother-in-law, your father-in-law and particularly your brothers-in-law who are always creating mischief in the house."

JOKE MADE BASIS OF LAW

Continuing the speaker said that this state of things went on for many many centuries. The law came to be changed about the time when their ancestors descended the Himalayas and the necessity of male members to fight the aboriginal tribes was felt keenly. This need became more and more pronounced with the result that the men in the family came to be regarded as a great fighting asset and a premium came to be put upon them. Owing to this the law underwent a change. A wrong construction was put on a certain joke of a law-giver which was made the basis of the law.

PRESENT LAW OF INHERITANCE

Coming to the present state of things, the speaker said women could be divided into two groups for the purposes of inheritance. Those who came into the family by marriage formed the first group and those who went out of the family the second. Women of the first category enjoyed no rights of inheritance at all, so much so that if the husband died without leaving an issue, the widow would not be entitled to inherit her husband's share in the joint family property, but she would only get bare maintenance. It was, he remarked, a great anomaly of the law. Even supposing the husband had divided from the joint family, still the widow would not get her husband's property for any larger interests. She would enjoy it only for her life time and then it would go to a 7th or 14th relative of the husband!

THIS INEQUITOUS THEORY

This inequitous theory was based on a curious ritual which was to be performed by a male only namely, the "Shradha" or offering of rice balls to the soul of a deceased. The belief was those who would perform such ablutions were alone entitled for inheritance.

Mr. Jayakar then alluded to the happy state of law which prevailed in the Bombay Presidency with regard to women who were daughters. If a man died without male issues, the daughters could inherit his property, otherwise they were only entitled to marriage settlements. The speaker sympathised with the demand that even a daughter should be entitled to a certain share in her father's property.

AGITATE

In conclusion Mr. Jayakar asked the Conference to agitate in rectifying the law so that a widow in a joint family whose husband died without leaving a son got an entire share of the husband's property and also had the right to ask for her share by partition, if it was a case of joint family. A widow should also have absolute right over her husband's property in such cases. She should also be entitled to certain share of the property even if there were living heirs of her husband.

FAIREST FLOWER OF HUMAN RACE.

Vivekanand Anniversary In Bombay.

WHO INTERPRETED PHILOSOPHY OF EAST TO WEST.

The Sixty-eighth Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda was celebrated at a crowded public meeting held in the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Beautiful songs in praise of the Swami and instrumental music rendered by Master Prahlad commenced the proceedings.

Mr. K. Natrajan paid an eloquent tribute to Swami Vivekananda and said that he had interpreted the philosophy of the East to the West. The ideals he had placed before Americans at the Parliament of Religions had made a tremendous contribution to the world thought. India was grateful to the Swami, said the speaker for permeating the spiritual greatness of the East to the West.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya also related a few pesonal reminiscences of his contact with the Swami and spoke of his great personal magnetism which helped him to convert many to his way of thinking.

Swami Sambhudananda of the Rama Krishna Mission said that Vivekananda was one of the fairest flowers of the human race. He was a living explanation of the Vedantic religion and he shall always live in the memory of Indians as a great patriot-saint who lived and suffered for the elevation of the down-trodden.

Mr. B. G. Kher said that Bengal had given them two of her greatest men whose services and whose life had been of the greatest inspiration to the country. They were Shri Rama Krishna Paramahansa and his famous disciple Swami Vivekananda. The speaker appealed to the audience to emulate the example of the Swami who believed in the harmony of all religions.

VIVEKANANDA STILL LIVES.

Swami Vishwananda said that the spirit of Swami Vivekananda was still living in the form of hundreds of Ashrams which were preaching his gospel.

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE.

The President joined the chorus of tributes paid to the Swami and said that he had revealed to the West the immortal intellectual and spiritual heritage of India. During her visit to America she was amazed to find the influence of the great Swami whom every American held in great respect. She found "the Vivekananda legend" at every place she visited. She concluded by paying her sincere tribute to the great man.

BUSINESSMEN & LIBERAL LEAD.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "the Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to an account in last Sunday's issue of your paper of a meeting of prominent businessmen held at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday last. In such account there appears the following paragraph:

"The discussion revealed the outstanding fact that with very few exceptions, there was a concensus of opinion against following the lead of the Liberals to fight the Congress but in favour of participating in the Round Table Conference."

As the meeting was private, I am not in a position to give you any details, but in justice to the businessmen who were present as also in justice to the Liberal party I have no hesitation in saying that the above-quoted paragraph is quite incorrect.

Will you please insert this letter in your to-morrow's issue?—Yours, etc.,

PHIROZE SETHNA.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

YOUTHS' RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL.

Programme For Celebration Of Independence Day.

For the last few days the Bombay Youth League has been daily holding mass meetings of Youths so as to prepare for the Independence Day. The response has been as overwhelming as it is spontaneous. Particulars of their further programme of meetings are given below:—

FRIDAY'S PROGRAMME.

National Medical College, 11 a.m. Outside the College.

St. Xavier's College, 12-30 p.m. at the Esplanade Maidan opp. the College.

Sydenham College, 12-45 p.m. Gymnasium Lane, behind the College.

Elphinstone College 1-30 p.m. at the Oval, opp. the Secretariat.

Wilson College, 3 p.m. Chowpatty Sands, opp. the College.

Law College 6-45 p.m. Outside the College.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

Mass meeting of all Students at the Congress House Compound.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

National Flag Salutation at 8 a.m. by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Congress House, to be followed by meeting and procession.

1 p.m.—General Rally of Volunteers, Congress House.

2 p.m.—Meeting.

2-30 p.m.—Monster Procession.

5 p.m.—Meeting at Chowpatty.

CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally has been elected as Captain of the Volunteers.

Bombay Women's Response.

—:o:—

A Public Meeting of Women will be held on Sunday 26th January 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, 414, Girgaon Back Road to hear the message of our National Congress of 1929. Shrimatee Sarojini Naidu, Shrimatee Shardabehn Sumant Mehta, Shrimatee Avantikabai Gokhale and Sjt. B. G. Kher will speak. National Songs will be sung by Miss Rahana Tyabjee, Miss G. B. Trivedi and the girls of Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala. Mrs. Jawahirlal Nehru will preside.

Nagpur's Preparation.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

Under the auspices the City Congress Committee the second meeting in connection with the celebration of the Independence Day was held on Tuesday evening at Sitabuldi, Dr. Khare presiding. Seth Poonamchand Ranka and Mr. M V Puranik exhorted the public to observe the day and to be prepared for the coming struggle for Independence under the banner of the Congress which was unfurled at Lahore.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1930.

A GREAT EFFORT.

—:o:—

The aftermath of the Great War made the thinking minds of Europe and America regard with anxious concern certain developments which boded ill for the future peace and progress of mankind. The War "to end war" had resulted in Mr. Lloyd George's notorious failure "to make the world safe for democracy", in M. Clemenceau's equally notorious success in inducing the Allies to saddle upon their conquered foes the harsh and unjust Treaty of Versailles and Europe was being armed to the teeth again. The clouds of mutual suspicion were gathering thick and already rank militarists in Europe and America were preaching the doctrine of "always keeping the powder dry". Fortunately, the common mass of people, the people who serve as cannon fodder for the votaries of Mars, was rising in silent rebellion against the possibility of another Armageddon. Their horror and discontent were poignantly expressed in novels like "Le Feu" by the great French author Henri Barbusse, "All Quiet On the Western Front", and the "Case of Sergeant Greisha" which came from German sources, and plays like "The Journey's End". Far-seeing statesmen realised that if any atmosphere was favourable for a determined effort to avoid the possibility of war, by effectively reducing the manufacture of engines of destruction, it was the present one. The Kellog Pact of Peace was the first fruit of their united endeavour and the imagination of Mr. MacDonald assisted by the determination of President Hoover succeeded in the five greatest Naval Powers embarking upon the concrete step of discussing, with the united resolve of seeking a solution, the complicated question of all round reduction in naval armaments.

The Five Power Naval Conference which His Majesty King George opened on Tuesday meets thus under the happiest circumstances. The King struck the right note when he remarked: "All Nations have varying schemes demanding special consideration but if each is equally determined to make some sacrifice as a contribution to the common good, I feel sure that your deliberations will confer great and lasting benefit not only upon the countries which you represent but upon mankind generally". Of course, the sacrifice which the Governments should make is to listen to the advice of M. Litvinoff at the Geneva Conference two years ago when he said on behalf of the Soviet that the best thing to do about naval armaments was "to scrap them." But chained as they still are to old world ideas of making progress towards international peace, the Governments who are participating in the Conference cannot be expected to reach up to this higher vision. But they cannot afford to ignore Mr. MacDonald's grave warning, when he observed in a weighty declaration after the Royal speech: "The whole world is turning its eye to us to-day, the world which demands agreement to arrest the competition which recently began to show itself both in types and numbers of ships". He reminded the Conference that "if we are not careful, we shall once more be involved in a feverish competition such as heralded the outbreak of war in 1914."

The question before the Conference is not only to talk about the maintenance of peace but how to implement the conditions of peace by reducing the strength and potency of the instruments of war. The French and Italian delegates in felicitous phrase declared their co-operation in this effort to achieve all-round reduction. It is significant that Mr. Stimson on behalf of the American Government went further and remarked that he did not regard the present effort as the "final effort". He "sincerely" hoped that "the increased feeling of security would enable more drastic reduction in future and provide tangible contribution to the wider problem of disarmament". Whether such "tangible contribution" will become available depends largely on the attitude of Japan and of France and Italy. India represented by an Indian official, Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, was happily associated with this effort. She has much to gain if a successful move is made towards general disarmament, because it would enable her to hope that the general "increased security" would relieve her partially at least from the crushing burden of paying for military exprenses almost half of her revenues. The hard work before the Conference will begin when it seeks to apply "the yardstick", to consider the details of proportionate reduction. But with unbounded faith in the good work begun with the Kellogg Pact, with undiminished hope in spite of temporary difficulties and with a determination to seek "parity", it can, it is hoped, take a practical step forward towards radical naval disarmament.

INDIAN STATES.

—:o:—

At the State Banquet at Baroda held in honour of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda expressed some natural concern at the "approaching crisis" in India. And he said: "We are proud of our ancient privileges, we are proud of our century old alliance with the British Crown, and we earnestly hope that whatever be the fate of India, those privileges and those friendly relations will in no wise be disturbed or altered." These sentiments may be natural but their expression is not very felicitous, as it lays inordinate stress on perpetuating "those privileges", "whatever may be the fate of India" and makes no mention whatsoever of the rights of the State subjects. And it is certainly a daring hope to expect "those privileges" to remain unaltered and unalterable, "whatever may be the fate of India," to remain the one exception to the ravages of Time, the Leveller.

Speaking specifically, the Maharaja asked for three things: "complete autonomy of the States in internal affairs", strict observance of our treaties, both in the letter and in the spirit, and the establishment of an independent Court of Arbitration." His Highness spoke of several other things too, but not one word about the rights of the people. Nor did the Viceroy refer to that point, though he reassured the Maharaja that it was the "declared policy of His Majesty's Government to maintain intact the rights and privileges of the Princes".

Perhaps the idea is that the people are themselves the saviours of their own rights. If so, there is force in the idea. People's rights are fundamental birth-rights, which do not need to be proved by treaties nor can be bartered away by any man-made treaty. The principle of the Sovereignty of the People is now unquestioned and is working itself out in practice pretty fast. Indian Princes will do well to realise betimes that their legitimate privileges will be best protected by their own subjects, their kith and kin, if only the subjects' inalienable rights are peacefully restored to them. The people have a right not only to good Government—we concede that the Gaekwar's Government is on the whole good though it has ceased to be progressive—but also to Self-Government, for which, it is well said, good Government is no substitute. This truth is being illustrated all the world over in the East as in the West, in the Far East and the Far West. And no part of India can resist the rolling tide of Democracy.

CORPORATION FINANCE.

—:o:—

The speech of Mr. A. R. Dalal the Municipal Commissioner in reply to the various criticisms of the Corporators in gard to the Budget for the new year was a very lucid exposition of the present financial situation of the Municipality. But we doubt if his exposition did much to remove the depression created by successive deficits during the last three years. Very properly ruling out the idea of fresh taxation for the present, he had to fall back upon the possibilities of retrenchment. And in this direction he has held out a fair hope. Referring to certain departments, he said: "Owing to the unfortunate system of recruitment till recently in vogue, the municipal offices are full of a number of poorly qualified clerks who act as a drag on the administration. .... Recruitment, however, has not always been made in the past on the grounds of the qualifications of the candidates. The result is an establishment excessive in number and poor in quality. I am confident that given men of the proper type, the administration can be carried on with half the number at considerably reduced cost and with greater efficiency'. The criticism is as severe as it is authoritative and will we hope have a wholesome effect on the departments concerned. We believe in merit, rightly judged, as the sole test in making appointments and the only guarantee of efficiency and honesty. But we do not understand the Commissioner's complaint that in certain establishments there is a "want of proper admixture of different communities." If he proceeds on the principle of communal representation, he will have to compromise his own principle of selection by merit; and a future Commissioner would probably say of him: "Recruitment has not always been made in the past on the grounds of qualifications". As regards retrenchment in general, we fear most public bodies have so far only dallied with it. The time is not far off when the bloated salaries at the top will have to be drastically curtailed both in the interests of economy and social justice. We suggest that the transition may be made easy.

POOR APOLOGIA.

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's apologia for his seeking re-election to the Assembly in definance of the Congress mandate is anything but convincing. It is not enough for him to show that a few administrative gains have been made through the Councils. The losses or failures are many more, the biggest loss perhaps being that many Congressmen become more loyal to the Councils than to the Congress and resort to sophistry to justify their attitude. As we have pointed out before, the pertinent question is whether or not much better work can be done by the Councillors among the people. Mr. Mehta admits that "the work among the masses is most valuable and Bardoli was a magnificent example of the potentialities of direct action", but he evades the inference to be drawn from his admission. Apart from the merits of the boycott of Councils, it is the duty of a Congressman to accept the discipline of the Congress, especially at a time when it enters upon a most arduous struggle. A minority in the Congress is entitled to attempt to win over the majority to its view, but must not actively oppose the majority decision.

CONGRESS DISCIPLINE.

—:o:—

It is understood that Pundit Motilal Nehru, who had been deputed by the Working Committee of the Congress to decide the election dispute of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has now given his award, necessitating the re-election of nine members of the Committee. It is to be hoped that the award will be cheerfully accepted by both the contending parties, who have wrangled enough already. Many of the disputes in the Congress with regard to elections and other matters are due to the tendency among the higher Congress authorities to condone acts of indiscipline for the sake of an appearance of harmony. But the time has come—if it did not come long ago—to maintain discipline at all cost from top to bottom.

EAST AND WEST.

KING FEISUL & ZIONISM.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

Jan. 2.

It is now meet to review the situation at the birth of a new year of the Western era.

As the proud inheritor of two centuries of Rationalism and many more centuries of Christianity, I devoted the end of December to contemplation—of turkey, mince pies, the wine of one, and the wit and wisdom of five Continents. Not being able unaided to arrive at a proper summing up of the effects, I paid a call on a neighbour, Lou Rathbone. He said: "How have I enjoyed myself? Immense. Colossal! We ate so much, and drank a little,—not very much. As a result, we feel as rotten as we always do after Christmas. Despite the small amount of drink, we feel as if we did not know whether we are intoxicated or merely suffering from the discomfort of indigestion. It has been a magnificent time, old man, and I thank the bloke who constructed the calendar that it will not come round again for twelve months."

ZIONISM AND ARABS OF PALESTINE.

The organ of the Palestinian Arabs, Muslim and Christian, is a weekly called "Falastin", which is published in Arabic, French and English. The English edition, in its latest issue, prints what claims to be a repudiation of the allegation that King Feisal (as he is today) ten years ago sympathised with and supported Zionism. This allegation was, it is said, made by Sir Boyd Merriman, counsel for the Jews, before the recent Commission of Enquiry. Dr. Kadri, in repudiating it, relies on an inaccuracy of date in the allegation, 1918 for 1919, enabling him to say there was no Peace Conference in that year. The general tenour of the article is given below.

QUOTATION FROM "FALASTIN".

"During the Enquiries Sir Boyd Merriman, Counsel for the Jews, stated before the Commission that H. M. King Feisal sympathised with and supported Zionism in a letter sent by His Majesty to Mr. Frankfurter, an American Jew, during the Peace Conference in 1918. In repudiating this statement, Dr. Ahmed Bey Kadri, who was the private physician to King Feisal at that time, published the following letter in 'Al-Ahram':—

"'During those days several prominent Jews, among whom were Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Frankfurter, paid a visit to King Feisal and told him that all the Jews want is to live in peace and prosperity with their Arab friends and exercise their religious rites in peace and quietness. King Feisal answered that his only wish was that all the inhabitants of Syria and Palestine should live together in peace and friendship. His Majesty's letter did not exceed the terms of courtesy on this subject. There is no Zionist Delegation at the Peace Conference, and Palestine was at that time still under military occupation. Nothing was yet known of the National Home idea and the wild political ambition of the Zionists in Palestine. In sending that letter the motive of King Feisal was just to prove to Mr. Frankfurter and his friends that His Majesty was not prejudiced against the Jews.'"

WANTED, MORE INFORMATION.

Is that so? Just a polite formula? I "don't think".

In the first place, the pretensions of the Palestinian school of Zionism to a National Home were certainly known in and before 1918, as the Balfour Declaration, referring to them, is dated November 2, 1917. The views of the two opposing schools, Palestinians and Territorial Zionists, were known to the world for years previously. I opposed and exposed the Zionist pretensions in public meeting in London as far back as 1913.

Suppose Sir Boyd Merriman has made mistakes.

Let us suppose, a thing easily imagined of any legal expert, that he has muffed the dates and made some minor errors of no moment.

Exactly what were the terms of this polite, courteous, insignificant letter that King Feisal sent to Mr. Frankfurter?

Did it contain the following passages?

THE INNOCENT LITTLE NOTE.

"March 1, 1919" (not 1918).

"I want to take this opportunity of my first contact with American Zionists to tell you 'what I have often been able to say to Dr. Weiszman in Arabia and Europe'..... We Arabs, especially the educated among us, look with 'deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement'.....We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome here.....There is room in Syria for both of us..... 'People less informed and less responsible' than our leaders and yours, ignoring the need for the

(Continued on page 8.)

HOW SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IS GROWING.

LABOUR AND SOCIALISM IN EUROPE.

(BY SUNDER KABADI).

By lifting the ban on the Social Democratac Party, and above all by the resignation of Musteikis, the Lithuanian Ministry for the Interior, who was known as the strong handed man, the Lithuanian Government wishes to show in front of foreign opinion, a change of front along liberal lines. But the most important conditions for democratising the Lithuanian methods of Government will only be provided with the abolition of martial law, the return of regular legal proceedings and the general amnesty for all political prisoners and emigrants. The Lithuanian Government still seems to be a long way from seeing this. Its organ "Lietuvos Aidas" certainly admits that the retention of martial law has a very unfavourable effect abroad, but adds that foreign opinion is mistaken in its estimate, as the citizens have become "accustomed" to martial law, and are in no way inconveniently affected by it.

POLITICAL TRIALS.

Several political trials by the court martial have again taken place in the country. Two members of the Social Democratic Party were sentenced to death in Kovno for "terrorist plots". According to the accusation against them, they are supposed to have planned several attempts (sic) including the blowing up of the officers' casino for life by the President of the State. The members of the Communist District Committee discovered and arrested in Schaulen had to answer there before the Court martial a charge of propaganda against the State. Two of the accused were sentenced to death and as the Communist party has forbidden its members to appeal for pardon, the carrying out of the sentence is to be expected very soon.

It has been established by a legal decision that the order issued under Voldermaras which declared the Lithuanan Social Democratic Party illegal, was against the constitution. The Party has thus been legalised again and has immediately taken up its activity on a legal basis. The former woman member of Parliament, Pureniene, was elected General Secretary of the Party in place of another who is at present in prison. The new Secretary is a lawyer by profession and was a representative of the Party at the Brussels Congress of the Labour and Socialist International. A Party Conference will take place in the near future, at which decisions on the political and organisational activity of the Party are to be made. The legalisation of the Party, which has carried on the fight against the Fascist dictatorship with such courage, has made the greatest impression throughout the country. But the Lithuanian Government will still have a whole series of reforms to carry out if it wishes to be regarded abroad as a democratic Government. Above all, it must decide upon a general amnesty for all victims of the Voldermaras' regime and must throw open the prisons to make possible the return of the emigrants. The Court for the Protection of the State of Yugoslavia has sentenced Dr. Victor Simi to ten years' imprisonment for the crime of 'lese-majeste,' the highest punishment allowed by law and to one year's imprisonment for insulting the Government.

DUTCH AGITATION FOR DISARMAMENT.

In the debate on the budget of the Ministry of Defence in the Second Chamber the Social Democrat demanded that disarmament should be carried out on the lines of the Bill introduced by the Danish Social Democratic Government. One of the members recommended a considerable reduction of the annual contingent of recruits for 1930 already, and there was also a demand for the national disarmament policy as the best method of promoting international disarmament. The Government has not yet shown its attitude to the proposals, but it may be taken that in spite of the constantly growing movement for disarmament they will demand their rejection. The "De Socialistische Gids" (The Socialist Leader), the theoretical monthly organ of the Social Democratic Par-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Interesting Development.

An interesting development has taken place in Japanese domestic politics just at the time when the Five-Power Naval Conference has begun its session and the Nationalist group in the Diet are trying to make an effort to persuade their countrymen that they should insist upon the Japanese Government taking a strong line at London and not allow the naval security of the country to be impaired. This is the fear held out by certain elements in the Opposition with which the Nationalists are closely allied and the dissolution of the Diet by Imperial Decree which was issued on Tuesday will bring the whole question to a head. The present Government which succeeded the Tanaka administration on the sudden resignation of Baron Tanaka has existed on sufferance, because the Seiyukai Party had, with the support of smaller groups, an absolute majority in the Diet. It is to be seen, however, whether the Seiyukai can have a sweeping victory at the polls. The forces opposed to it are by no means insignificant, although the landed magnates and the big capitalists will like to see the Seiyukai come back to political power.

Satisfying the Hungry.

The second sessions of the Reparations Conference at the Hague concluded on Monday, with the happiest results so far as the major Powers are concerned and with a brilliantly effective manoeuvre on the part of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer which made the smaller Powers realise the urgency of falling in with the scheme proposed to satisfy their claims. None of the delegates of the Little Entente and Hungary had been in bed throughout the night and morning brought them to the function of signing the Protocol, in a mood which must have been petulant. But Mr. Snowden's pertinacity has enabled the hungry to be satisfied. They will retain more money for themselves than the major Powers think they are entitled to. Until 1966 Austria is asked and has agreed to pay annually a million gold crowns, while Hungary pays every year to her creditors thirteen and a half million gold crowns. What has pleased her most is the agreement reached at the Hague to release her from the financial control of the League of Nations. So all is well—for the time being, because Hungary and Austria know how to play the trump-card of poverty when necessary.

Blissful Ignorance.

It has recently become the fashion with some Anglo-Indians to decry Dyarchy because they fear that it may be introduced in the Central Government. Their plan is to put off Indians with Provincial Autonomy and to "strengthen" the Central Government without giving any responsibility to the Central Legislature because, they now say, dyarchy breeds irresponsibility. That seems to be the gist of Lord Goschi's speech at the East India Association. The speakers that followed him did not think of anything beyond provincial autonomy. The prattle discloses a curious, though blissful, ignorance of the realities of the Indian situation. But it is not given to many Britishers to look much farther than the nose.

The "New Era."

The "New Era" is the name of a new monthly started at Madras in October last. It is edited by Mr. M. S. Chelapathi, M.A., with the assistance of an Advisory Board consisting of Profs. S. Radhakrishnan and K. T. Shah and four other scholars with high University distinctions. It purports to be a journal of Politics, Philosophy and Literature; and to judge from the November number, it amply fulfils the expectations raised by a distinguished Board of Editors. This number contains thoughtful articles by well-known publicists like Mr. C. F. M. Ji, Prof. Radhakrishnan and Mr. G. Gould. The "New Era" promises to be an able exponent of the renaissance in India and a similar awakening in various other parts of the world. We cordially welcome our new contemporary.

Setting a Bad Example.

Brown: "So you decided to take a dip in the stock market. How did you come out?"

John: "I must have set an example to the market—it took a dip immediately afterward."

WORLD OF SPORT.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(BY "PILOT")

POBEIDA (Behsman) galloped six furlongs in great style. Still looks very well.

—:o:—

CHABOOTRA (A. C. Walker) and PUFFIN (Townsend) negotiated six furlongs at a strong pace. The former was better and must win a race before long.

—:o:—

CONCILLIATOR (Sibbritt) and WRIGLEY'S GUM (Stokes) raced well together in a rousing mile spin A very forward pair.

—:o:—

BALLINALEE (R. Boy) disposed of EASTERN BLOOM (Burn) in a dash over six furlongs. Make a note of this one.

—:o:—

RED RUNNER (Duckenfield) beat JAYANTI (R. Boy) and IRISH RIGHT (R. Boy) in a brisk six furlongs run. Fast coming on.

—:o:—

BAYONNE (Burn) moved freely and well in a mile gallop. Looks fit.

—:o:—

FRIAR MELODY'S PRIDE (Wallace) with ELTONIAN (Sibbritt) and FRANK DALE (Bullock) traversed six furlongs at top speed. The first named was the best of the two trio and should be watched.

—:o:—

SOME LADY (R. Boy) showed plenty of speed in a half mile spurt.

—:o:—

TARAMATI (McQuade) with a stable companion went six furlongs in pleasing style. Improving.

—:o:—

CORBYN (Townsend) was accompanied by SHINING STAR (A. C. Walker) in a six furlongs burst. CORBYN was better and is evidently striking form again

—:o:—

CHINESE HONEYMOON (Hill) covered six furlongs at an easy pace. Looks fit.

—:o:—

LONELY INN (Lewis) with a stable mate went six furlongs at a cantering pace.

—:o:—

GOLLOWAYLASS (Bullock) had the measure of MANTILLA (Sibbritt) in a six furlongs gallop. Keep an eye on the fosmer.

—:o:—

RAJKUMAR (Herbert) with HELEN (McQuade) negotiated a fast six furlongs. Both are fit.

—:o:—

MISSHAN (Clarke) went better than YOUNG HILAL (Meherji) in a nine furlongs spin.

—:o:—

MAY (R. Boy) was sent a mile at half speed. In forward condition.

—:o:—

SHAHZAMAN (Herbert) had SPECULATION (R. Boy) and SALONIC (R Boy) for company in a gallop over nine furlongs. SHAHZAMAN shaped best.

—:o:—

PRINCE EDWARD (A. C. Walker) and SQUARE DEAL (Townsend) galloped six furlongs together in good style.

—:o:—

RADHA (L. Clarke) was sent a mile and moved satisfactorily.

—:o:—

MASHAL (Duckenfield) and TAKREET (Ashwood) went nine furlongs at half speed. Watch the former.

—:o:—

AVAR (R. Boy) covered a mile in attractive style.

—:o:—

MOOFID (Clarke) had the beating of JURWA (R. Boy) in a mile gallop.

—:o:—

NOMAN (Burn) and DILSHER (R. Boy) raced well together in a fast six furlongs gallop.

—:o:—

BALLARD (R. Boy), ARABIAN STAR (McQuade) and MY BOW (Herbert) were sent a mile at top speed. ARABIAN STAR finished ahead of the others.

—:o:—

SHANANA (McQuade) asserted his superiority over SIPIREA (R. Boy) in a burst over six furlongs.

—:o:—

EMPIRE (Howell) was highly impressive in a dash over six furlongs

—:o:—

ASLAN BEG (Behsman) beat BRITISH LION (R. Boy) in a run over six furlongs. A forward pair.

—:o:—

MARIKA (Marrable) gave a good display when he disposed of STREPHON (Whiteside) in a six furlongs gallop.

—:o:—

BABY BEN (R. Boy) pleased in a dash over six furlongs

—:o:—

SAEE (Barnett) and EMPEROR (R. Boy) moved well together in a six furlongs run

—:o:—

MUJAMMAA (Clarke) was much too good for SHAMAH (R. Boy) in a gallop over six furlongs.

—:o:—

BLACK TIGER (R. Boy) galloped six furlongs in impressive style. Looks well.

—:o:—

ROLLS ROYCE (Obaid) accounted for NEWFOUNDLAND (R. Boy) in a good run over six furlongs

—:o:—

ROYAL ACE (R. Boy) pleased when he beat SINNAN (R. Boy) in a dash over six furlongs.

—:o:—

Jockey C. Hoyt is back again from Calcutta.

—:o:—

Trainer A. Higgins is due to arrive to-morrow from Calcutta.

WHY GOVT. PAPER FALLS.

Independence Resolution Not The Only Cause.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The money market is considerably excited by the steady fall in Government Securities. The 3-1/2 per cent. paper opened to-day at Rs. 64/14 and closed at Rs. 64/3. In some quarters an attempt is sought to be made that the fall in securities is due to Congress resolutions and that the bears are trying to shake Government's credit. This is far from being true. The fact that the London market declined owing to the passing of the Independence Resolution has, indeed, has some effect but there are other causes of the decline and they are as follows:

(1) Sterling Securities are to-day cheaper by about 5 per cent. compared with to-day's 3-1/2 per cent. rupee paper quotation.

(2) The interest on sterling 3-1/2 per cent. paper is paid quarterly on coupons. While here the loans are required to be lodged with the Public Debt Office to issue interests warrant and the interest is paid every 6 months.

(3) The local prices were unduly higher owing to holdings by weak bulls who are now unloading.

(4) There is an utter absence of any investment buying either by public or the Banks.

(5) The tightness of money market and call rate 6 per cent.

(6) Tenders of treasury bills for 3 months are falling below the required amount.

DECLINE ANTICIPATED.

As a matter of fact the decline was anticipated as you will see from the following report dated Jan. 18:

Due to weaker London advices prices on our market ruled easier during the week. 3-1/2 per cent. paper going down from Rs. 67-3 to Rs. 66-6. Though the sterling paper has declined to £59 there has been no corresponding fall in the rupee paper and the difference between the two is still a big one. In view of this and the stringent monetary conditions obtaining here as elsewhere we expect prices on our market to ease still further and see no reason for a rise, if any takes place, except speculative activity. Call money is quoted at 6-1/4 to 6-1/2 p.c., and we should not be surprised if money gets tighter still. Government has to pay four pies higher for their Treasury bills last week than during the preceding one. 3-1/2 p.c. paper is now quoting Rs. 66-8 and 5 p.c. 1945-55 loan Rs. 100-10, and there are sellers in all the other denominations at quoted prices. Out of the Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury bills asked for, Government received on January 14 tenders for Rs. 1,41,00,000 which amount was accepted in full at the average rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per annum. Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasuries will be received on January 21. Six months' bills sold from January 7 to January 13 amounted to Rs. 43,75,000 and it is announced these will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs. 97-3 per cent. The Imperial Bank of India cash balance as on January 10 was Rs. 13,38,93,000, showing an increase of Rs. 40,37,000 over that of the preceding week, the cash percentage also advancing from 16.02 to 16.78. The bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent. since October 31.

Insurance companies which are required to keep reserves in Government securities will be affected. It will be safer to transfer rupee securities into sterling which are cheaper and stand a chance of profit if exchange is reserved to s. 1/4d.

M. L. C. ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Alleged Violation Of Order.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Mr. Jalaluddin Hasshame, M.L.C. was arrested under Section 188, I.P.C., for violating order under section 144 promulgated in Budge Budge jute mill area and was released on personal recognisance bond.—A. P.

TENNIS.

—:o:—

Hard Court Tourney.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament.

Ramnath Chopra beat O. Sutton 6:3, 6:3.

Miss Leela Row beat Miss F. F. Talyarkhan, 6:1, 6:0.

T. H. Baker beat A. G. Maundrell, 6:4, 4:6, 7:5.

Mrs. Row beat Miss Montgomery, 6:3, 6:4.

M. M. Hodgkinson and W. N. Cleur beat P. R. Shirgaonkar and D. D. Sabnis 6:4, 6:2.

Mrs. Ridale and Mrs. H. C. Quinn beat Mrs. Acott and Miss Acott 6:1, 6:1.

G. R. Bal beat D. M. Khatao, 6:8, 6:3, 6:4

Miss I. Coplestone beat Miss F. Race, 6:4, 6:4

M. M. Jayakar and Habib Rahimtoola beat G. B. Pathare and G. M. Kapadia 6:4, 6:0.

V. M. Merchant and M. M. Desai beat S. J. Rao and T. L. A. Iyer 6:4, 6:3.

M. R. Row beat I. S. Makhijani 6:3, 6:0

R. B. Tilak beat W. O. G. T. Thach.

S. N. Belsare beat S. S. Padbidri 6:3, 1:6, 7:5.

R. A. Wagle beat R. K. Sanghani 6:1, 6:1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYMKHANA:—

Court No. 1, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

A. H. Essa and A. H. Cansera v R. J. Gazdar and H. R. Dastoor, followed by Miss O. Stebbing v Miss S. F. Talyarkhan.

Court No 2, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

M. R. Row v T. H. Baker followed by:—

Miss E. Harris v Mrs. M. P. McDougall.

Court No. 3, at 4 p.m. (S. T.

H. Kolhoff and E. W. D'cunha v H. N. Barla and K. J. Mody, followed by:—

Mrs. L. Race v Miss Acott.

Court No. 4, at 4 p.m. (S. T.

A. R. Acott and O. Sutton v C. O. Ernst and R. Macformott, followed by:—

P. H. Daruwalla and E. D Vakil v R. S. Samsi and S. S. Padbidrri

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA:—

Court No 1, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

V. M. Merchant v B. S. Ralaya, followed by:—

D. M. Khatao and Ramnath Chopra v Ramnath Podar and H. T. Parekh.

ISLAM GYMKHANA:—

Court No. 1, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

V. L. Jaya v Winner of (R. B. v Tilak v G. T. Thach.)

The following players should be ready to play on the first P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Tennis Court, available.

(1) D. M. Pereira v Winner of (R. A. Wagle v R. K. Sanghani.)

"ROSE MARIE" AT OPERA.

—:o:—

Fresh Success Of An Old Favourite.

This well-known musical revue needs no introduction to Bombay theatre-goers, and the Banyard Company successfully staged it on Tuesday night before a fairly large audience.

The leading parts were taken by Thelma Burness and Alec Kellaway who delighted all present with their singing and acting.

Edgar Stanmore and Cherry Wylmott also were at their best and Vivienne Towerzy as Wanda the Indian maid held the audience spell-bound with her excellent dancing and led the chorus, though small in number, in the difficult "Fotem Pole" dances. These they executed with rare grace and are to be congratulated on their performance.

The entire show succeeded as only "Rose Marie," can, in the hands of a good company.

INDIAN ART.

—:o:—

Mr. K. H. Vakil's Lecture.

Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil's lecture on "Some Aspects of Indian Art" arranged by the Indian Women's Conference will take place at 7 p.m. instead of at 6 p.m. as previously announced. The lecture is not restricted to women. It is public and open to all. The lecture will be illustrated with a set of slides, specially prepared for the occasion, depicting particularly Indian costume, home-ornaments, the dance, architecture, painting and sculpture, ancient and modern. It will be arranged at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

In the Commons replying to questions, Premier MacDonald said that Government had decided immediately to establish Economic Advisory Council under the chairmanship of himself. The Council would absorb existing Commission for civil research. He hoped to secure whole time services of two experienced economists on Council.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The Full Court has upheld the appeal of the Coal Owners against the award of Judge Beeby.—Reuter.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

—:o:—

"Generally Satisfactory Position."

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

At the 63rd meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee Bombay, held on January 8, 1930, the following subjects were discussed:—

Mileage books of coupon tickets at reduced fares issued to mercantile firms:—The Chairman said that two proposals had been made by Pralhad Milis Limited. The first was that the existing charge of 15 pies per mile is high compared with 12 pies per mile charged for holiday concession tickets to Poona. The Chairman said that he did not think the respective costs of mileage coupons books and of concession tickets to Poona had any relation with one another. The other proposal was that coupons for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers should be included in the same book instead of only one class as at present. The Chairman said he could not agree to this; the coupons are available over several railways and the same rules apply to all.

Overcrowding in trains:—A statement was placed before members showing the results of a census held from 20th to 26th November. The Chairman said that although several causes of overcrowding had been brought to notice the position was generally satisfactory. He also pointed out the difficulty of providing accommodation for unexpected rushes of passengers

W. C.'s in second class carriages:—Members were informed that convertible W. C.'s had already been provided in 10 coaches and would be fitted on all built in 1930.—A. P.

Deferring Censure Motion Till Viceroy's Arrival?

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

With reference to the rumours of a motion of censure against President Patel, the Free Press of India learns that there is no basis for it just at present. It is believed that no such action is likely to be taken until Lord Irwin has had an opportunity of carefully reviewing the whole situation. Opinion in informed circles is that concurrence of Lord Irwin in the action of the Government of India authorising the Chief Commissioner to take action disapproved by President Patel would not have been given if His Excellency were at Delhi and had an opportunity of studying the other side of the case from the President's point of view. As Lord Irwin is reaching Delhi on the 23rd instant it is expected that a review of the situation that has arisen by the Government of India and formulation of their attitude would be deferred till the 23rd instant. In this connection it has also to be pointed out that unless a solution is found before the 25th, when the Viceroy addresses the Assembly, Lord Irwin will have to address the House devoid of all visitors excepting Pressmen.—Free Press.

Mr. Umesh Dutt Pathak, member of the C. P. Legislative Council has resigned his seat in obedience to the Congress Mandate. He was elected as an independent Congressman.—A. P.

"ULSTER IN INDIA"

—:o:—

Was Kipling Prophet Or Dreamer?

A correspondent writes:—

The alleged Imperialist ambition regarding the buying back of Cashmir whose echo was recently heard can be easily traced to that Anglo-Indian poet and spiritual kinsman of Henley and others, Rudyard Kipling:—

".....They would be such an army as the world had never seen, —one hundred thousand trained men drawing annually five, no, fifteen thousand men from England, making India their home, and allowed to marry in reason. Yes, I thought, watching the line shift to and fro, break and reform, 'we would buy back Cashmere from the drunken imbecile who was turning it into hell', and there we would plant our much-married regiments,—the men who had served ten years of their time, —and there they should breed us white soldiers, and perhaps a second fighting-line of Eurasians. At all events Cashmere was the only place in India that the Englishman could colonise, and if we had foothold there we could..... Oh, it was a beautiful dream!..."

("Many Inventions", 1913.)

Imagine this modern Homer of Imperialism sprawling on "the fat forty pound mussel loaders on the cast bastion" of the Fort Amara, dreaming this sweet dream! "Oh, it was a beautiful dream!"—he sighs: one wonders what he thinks of it to-day. It is worthy of the man of whom only recently a French critic said:—

"Ses livres out ete pour l'Angleterre des 'lecons', incarnant les aspirations d'une nation et d'une race, ses heros sout devenus populaires. Le 'gros public' qui n'avait pas tout a fait compris les 'heros' de Carlyle, adoptait ceux de Kippling sans hesiter."

FULL PROGRAMME BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

—:o:—

Mr. Snowden To Act As Leader Of House.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Rugby.—Both Houses of Parliament will resume to-morrow the work of the session opened in July last. There is a very full programme before the House of Commons comprising ten important measures which are either before the House or promised for this session. In view of Prime Minister's preoccupations with the Naval Conference it is understood the opposition parties may waive for the time being their right to a general debate of the achievements of Government which was promised when the address to the Throne was debated at the opening session, but will claim the right to use the days that were to be set aside for that purpose should occasion arise.

Mr. Philip Snowden will lead the House of Commons in the absence of the Prime Minister. He is due back from the Hague Conference to-morrow morning and will immediately take up his Parliamentary duties.—B.O.W.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE AIR AGAIN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 21.

The rumour of the resignations of the present office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committee is again thick in the air. Probably the Indepedence resolution, published by the Congress president, including a solemn pledge to carry out all instructions of the Congress, must have served to bring the situation to a crisis again, after the meeting of the P. C. C. on the 12th last. It may seem that, what would have been done gracefully is now sought to be done ungracefully, if not disgracefully. Resignations to-day clearly mean that the Independence resolution with all its implications is not approved of by the office-bearers. A general meeting will again have to be convened and the members put to inconvenience and expenditure once more. If, thus, the resignations are offered and accepted, the Responsivists or Nationalists will certainly review their political status in Maharashtra and the rest of India too. Where will the descendants of Tilak's Ironsides be in the motherland's struggle for Independence? Will this party be in the van of the fight or will they abstain from these functions? It is ten to one that few among them will vote for the Independence resolution; as it is, on the 26th instant in the meeting. Indeed, a very unfortunate and sad situation has arisen in Maharashtra. It will be very difficult for the old Nationalist party of Tilak to keep its integrity and glory, if, this at a very critical time, it chooses not to fall into the sweeping current of Congress-politics. To maintain a half-way house between the Congress and the Liberal party is almost an impossible task. The Tilak party is too seasoned to merge itself into the Moderate rump. If they mean to start a new party, it will again be difficult to keep it alive and kicking against the Congress odds. The fear is that the party, that ran Maharashtra politics, for a score of years, will be on the high road to political insignificance. The result will not be happy for Maharashtra. For, the No-change group of Maharashtra has no brilliant personality to lead it on, except Mr. S. D. Deo who, since his return from jail, is more inclined towards spiritualism than towards active political work. If any solid politica agitation and work is to be done in Maharashtra, both these Nationalist wings must make common cause with each. At least, to-day this seems an impossibility. About the future, one can only hope for the best and not hazard any conjecture.

The Parvati Satyagraha has been stopped for the present till the doors are opened.

The Government of India has given yearly Rs. 5,000 for ten years to the Bhandarkar Research Institute.

On the 19th, there were 22 attacks and 20 deaths from small-pox in the city. The Suburban Municipality has begun a lecture-series as a preventive propaganda against small-pox.

WOMEN DEMAND MORE EDUCATION.

Is Central College Scheme Practical?

PROCEEDINGS OF WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Resolutions on Educational reforms were passed when the All-India Women's Conference reassembled in the University Convocation Hall on Wednesday morning.

BARODA MAHARANI'S MESSAGE

At the outset Mrs. Naidu read a message received from the Maharani of Baroda wishing the Conference success. It read: "Wish ever increasing success to this year's session and to intellectual, social and economic emancipation of women of India for which the Conference stands. Regret could not wire earlier being busy with the Viceregal visit."

Miss Bahadurji (Bombay) moved the first resolution "that as it was the intention of the University of Bombay to draw up a new syllabus for the Matriculation examination the Conference should send a deputation to the Bombay University offering their help in drawing up a syllabus." The mover said that women should have a voice in the preparation of the future syllabus as they were equally interested in the education of the Presidency. She regretted that there were not enough women in the University Senate to put forward the special educational needs of girls.

Mrs. Ambegaokar (C.P.) seconding the rseolution said that women were more intimate with problems relating to female education.

Miss C. Sorabji supported the resolution and it was adopted.

BUILDINGS FOR GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Hindokoper (Sindh) moved that as the problem of getting suitable buildings for schools was getting acute, it was advisable to form companies on the lines of Girls Public Day School Co. (England). The mover deplored that women's education was handicapped due to lack of buildings. Whenever they approached Government they were told of financial stringency. For the same reason the local bodies declined to do anything in the matter. She was now appealing to the public to remove this serious difficulty and thus help the cause of women's education.

Mrs. Desai and Mrs. Vincent spoke in support of the resolution which was unanimously passed.

Miss Ferozuddin (Punjab) moved that vernaculars as well as Domestic Science should be included in the curricula.

The resolution was seconded by Miss Khare and supported by Lady Vidyagowri Nilkant and passed unanimously.

WOMEN'S CENTRAL COLLEGE.

The next resolution regarding the establishment of a Central Training College met with some opposition. Miss Young moved that immediate steps be taken to carry into effect the repeated resolution that a Central College be founded to train graduates and matriculates to secure a high standard of kindergarten and "Secondary Teachers" and that the Fund Association be requested to allot money for founding and endowing such a college; that the Conference recommends that a Committee should be formed to draw up plans for the establishment of a Teachers' Training College of a Specialised Home Science character covering the complete life of the pupil whether rural or urban.

LOW STANDARD OF TEACHERS.

Miss Young opined that the teaching profession had no prestige in India at present and that was because of the low standard of teachers. It was impossible for a decent girl to join the profession as it was not recognised in the same way as the medical profession. When they were asking for compulsory primary education, they should take care to provide properly qualified teachers.

Mrs. Rustomjee Faridoonji (Hyderabad Deccan) seconding the resolution said that the Education Fund Association had adopted the same resolution and the Governing Body of the Association were arranging to appoint a committee of experts to advise them on the subject. Lady Irwin, the President of that Association was anxious to do something before leaving India. She wanted everyone present to help her in all possible manner in carrying out the proposal.

Mrs. Cousins from Madras strongly supported the resolution.

RESOLUTION NOT PRAGTICAL.

There was opposition to this proposal on two grounds. One was the difficulty about the medium of instruction in the college. Mrs. Maya Das putting forward this view stated that on the one hand they had asked for vernacular as medium of instruction and at the same time they were proposing to have a Central College with English as the medium of instruction. She thought that if instruction was imparted in vernacular it would present difficulties to women coming from different provinces. She therefore opposed the proposal on practical grounds.

There was opposition to the idea of even having a Central College. Some preferred to have training colleges in different parts of the country.

DON'T BE SLAVISH!

Miss Berry speaking on the resolution said that the proposed Central Training College should be primarily an experimental College. It should not merely copy western methods, which was the prevailing tendency, but it should conduct experiments and find out the best methods suitable to Indian conditions.

After further discussion the resolution was carried by a majority.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

An eloquent plea for extending compulsory primary education throughout the land was put forward by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. The resolution on this subject was moved by Mrs. K. Krishnavenamma who deplored that the percentage of educated women in India was only 2.

The resolution stated that the Conference was strongly in favour of compulsory pirmary education for girls as well as for boys, and recommended all local Governments and local bodies to take immediate steps to introduce compulsory education in urban, suburban and rural districts in such a way that at all district headquarters and towns the scheme in full working order within five years and made universal within 20 years.

QUANTITY AS WELL AS QUALITY.

Mrs. Kamaladevi in seconding said that the Conference had been trying to reform education which did not exist at all. They imagined that a handful of women living in cities and towns was the entire womanhood of India. It was no use their pretending to serve Indian womanhood, if they did not make efforts to spread education among the 91 per cent. population living in villages. In her opinion this resolution vitally concerned the welfare of the women of the country.

She would also lay stress that if they wanted to impose education on children of the poor villagers they had first to see that their general standard of living was also raised. It was no good having starving children in schools, and ill-ventilated, congested and unclean school buildings. The implication of the resolution was that they were not only clamouring for increased quantity but improved quality in education.

The resolution was supported by several speakers and passed unanimously.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The next resolution expressed the opinion that in order to carry compulsory education efficiently (a) more rural training centres should be opened, (b) residential quarters should be provided, (c) nursery schools for the care of poor children must be established, (d) school texts should be related to the psychology and environment of the child and Nutrition Bureaus should be established where research work on the value of foodstuffs should be carried.

Another resolution emphasised that in pressing forward the needs of compulsory education the health claims of the teachers and pupils should not be overlooked.

NEED FOR WOMEN PROFESSORS

Bombay delegates strongly supported the resolution asking for hostels for women students in the vicinity of the medical colleges and that women professors should be attached to the staff of each Bombay College, part of whose work would be the general welfare of the women students.

The Conference recommended that the inspecting staff of girls' schools should consist of women only and that a Deputy Directress, preferably Indian, should be appointed in each Province.

CONDITION IN N. W. F. PROVINCE.

In another resolution the Conference drew the attention of the Government to the condition of women's education in the N. W. Frontier Province and called upon Government to establish a High School for Girls in that Province.

The Conference then adjourned to Thursday when resolutions on social reforms will be considered.

NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

Resolution Before Calcutta Corporation.

MAYOR'S MOVE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Mayor has fixed Saturday to consider the resolution that the Corporation should hoist the National Flag on all municipal buildings on "Independence" Day, that is January 26. This is the outcome of a resolution submitted by 13 councillors headed by Mr. Sarat Bose, elder brother of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES' TREATY RIGHTS.

Viceroy's Assurance Of Maintaining Them intact.

GAEKWAR ON ESSENTIALS FOR STATES' WELFARE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 22.

H. E. Lord Irwin lunched with H. H. the Gaekwar, yesterday afternoon. His Excellency visited yesterday the Picture Gallery which contains a collection of rich paintings, and on Monday he visited the Central Library.

The State banquet was held last night, at Laxmi Vilas Palace. H. H. the Gaekwar, in the course of his speech proposing the toast of the distinguished guests, said:—

It is now more than forty years since I had the pleasure of welcoming the representative of the Queen-Empress to my Capital, and during those forty years Baroda has steadily upheld its alliance with, and has not swerved from, its loyalty to the Crown. During my long life I have witnessed many things, so many that I should weary you if I began to enumerate them. I have seen the struggle of the South African War and the more terrible ordeal of the German War, and I have shared in the anxieties of the Empire at those great crises. I have seen India advancing along the road to self-government and have rejoiced at the opportunity given to her to prove herself in the art of administration. Here too in Baroda the fifty years of my rule have brought great changes. In my educational efforts, in the organisation of my State, in my measures for economic development and in my endeavours to achieve social improvement I can fairly claim to have been guided during those fifty years solely by the desire for the prosperity of my people. To-day I am still working towards the same end. I am searching out new avenues of progress which have been revealed to us by modern science and modern thought, while at the same time trying to perfect enterprises already begun and to profit by the lessons of experience.

IMPORTANCE OF STATES.

We are once more on the edge of an approaching crisis, and I pray God to give a right judgment to all those who have the destinies of India in their keeping. I am specially glad to acknowledge that, under Your Excellency's wise guidance, the importance of the Indian States is receiving fuller recognition than it has ever before received and that their voice will be heard at the Conference, which Your Excellency announced the other day. All my life I have striven to uphold the dignity of the States, and their future has been my deep and abiding concern. We are proud of our ancient privileges, we are proud of our century-old alliance with the British Crown, and we earnestly hope that whatever be the fate of India, those privileges and those friendly relations will in no wise be disturbed or altered. I would say, if I may venture to speak my mind, that the points to which in the new order of things to be we hold as especially vital to our welfare, are these:

Firstly, the complete autonomy of the States in internal affairs; secondly, the strict observance of our treaties both in the letter and in the spirit; thirdly, the establishment of an independent Court of Arbitration, to which both sides can appeal as of right and whereby all differences can be composed; and lastly, the devising of some means whereby the States will be able to speak with weight in all matters that are common between them and the rest of India.

Long and anxious thought has convinced me that only so can the States enjoy their rightful place and that only so will British India and States advance together in quietness and confidence towards their appointed goal.

His Highness concluded after referring to the awakening among the womanhood of India.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, replying to the toast, in the course of his speech said:

It is now close on 50 years since Your Highness was installed as Ruler of this State and first entered on that career of wise and vigorous administration, which has meant so much to the people of Baroda. Indeed to anyone who read the history of this State since the beginning of Maharatta rule in the early years of the 18th century the last half century seems like a new era of enlightenment. I am particularly glad to know that a feature of Your Highness' educational policy is the provision of over 200 schools for the depressed classes. Yesterday afternoon I had the opportunity of paying a visit to the Central Library, which, I believe, is one of the largest institutions of its kind in India. The scheme whereby it supports a system of travelling libraries and spreads a network of subsidiary libraries over the villages of the State is, I understand, peculiar to Baroda and must be a valuable asset to the educational system of the State. A pleasant feature too of that system is the progress made in female education, and I should like to pay a high tribute to the work which Her Highness the Maharani has done in these matters, and the constant interest she has displayed in the welfare of the women of the State.

INDEPENDENT ARBITRATION COURT.

Your Highness has spoken to-night of the position of the Indian States in the future structure of the Indian polity as regards the observance of treaties both in the letter and in the spirit. I would only repeat what I have said on previous occasions that it is the declared policy of His Majesty's Government to maintain intact the rights and privileges of the Princes. Your Highness has also spoken of the establishment of an independent Court of Arbitration in this matter. Your Highness shares the desire of most of the Princes for a free resort to arbitration in cases where they differ from the Government of India. This, as you know, is one of the subjects dealt within the report of the Butler Committee, who attached great importance to the free adoption of the procedure laid down by the Government of India in 1920, for employment in such cases. The Committee's Report, however, is still under the examination of the Government of India, and I can only say that the whole matter will receive the full consideration it deserves. Another point, which Your Highness considered vital to the welfare of the States, was the devising of some means whereby they can speak with equal on matters of common interest to themselves and the rest of British India. This also is a matter to which the Butler Committee paid particular attention and if the machinery contemplated by their report to provide for Committees in matters of common concern takes practical shape, there can, I think be no doubt that any arrangement arrived at will provide that the views of the States should be given consideration commensurate with the important relations they bear to the affairs of India as a whole.

MOULDING OF INDIA'S FUTURE.

As Your Highness has said, we stand on the threshold of an era fraught with possibilities of the greatest consequence to the future history of India. Those who have the moulding of her future can afford to neglect no single aspect of the field, and the importance of including the Indian States in the constitutional review, which is now taking place, was recognised and emphasised in the statement, which it was my duty to make on my recent return from England. The response to that announcement has shown the strength of Indian opinion whether in British India or in the States, which is determined to lend all its weight to the discovery of a fair and harmonious solution of the difficult problem, which now confronts us. It is of good omen that on the main issues agreement should be so generally apparent, and my earnest hope is—as indeed it is the hope of all those who have India's true interests at heart—that the deliberations which will in due course ensue will point the way towards the framing of a constitution which may bring to India contentment and prosperity within her own borders, and secure for her the place she deserves among the great nations of the world.

Okha Port News.

—:o:—

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date, January 21:

S. S. the City of York (Line, City and Hall; Agents Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, Bombay) arrived Port Okha on the 21st instant from Glasgow with 1200 tons of cargo.

WANTED NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

—:o:—

Messrs. Sitaram D. Acharya and Dr. R. K. Kuwadekar write from Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon:—

"Will such of our countrymen and women, in this city and its suburbs who are habitual Khaddar wearers be pleased to let us know their full names, addresses and positions in life to enable us to prepare an exhaustive list for the purposes of the above Society."

CHEMBUR N. A. COMMITTEE.—The election for the Chembur Notified Area Committee was held on Monday last. It was keenly contested. There were three candidates for the two seats, two of them being Congress nominees. The result was the success of the two Congress candidates.

The result was as under:—

Mr. A. S. Parelker 57 votes; Mr. V.N. Purao 54 votes and Mr. Dhackji Wamanji 32 votes.

CONFERENCE OF ARAB KINGS.

—:o:—

IBN SAUD DECLINES TO ENTER IRAQ TERRITORY.

King Faisal's Huge Entourage.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Baghdad.—A change of plans in connection with the forthcoming Conference of Arab Kings is announced to-day. Ibn Saud politely declines to enter Iraq territory where the Iraq Government proposed to entertain him. He suggests, instead, that the Conference be held somewhere near his present encampment in the desert to the south-west of Kuwait. According to this scheme; King Faisal and his suite, instead of flying to the Frontier, would take train to Basrah and embark on a steamer in the Persian Gulf for some port to the south of Kuwait. Although the Iraqi Delegation will live in tents, hardships will be minimized as much as possible. King Faisal's entourage will probably number 100, and will include Mr. Cornwallis, Adviser to the Ministry of Interior, a British doctor, a Muslim priest and cinematographer. Electric lighting plant for tents will form part of the equipment.—Reuter.

EAST & WEST.

(Continued From Page 6.)

co-operation of the Arabs and Zionists, have been 'trying to exploit' the local difficulties that must necessarily arise in Palestine in the early stages of the movement. 'Some of them have, I am afraid, misrepresented your aims to the Arab peasantry?' and our aims to the Jewish peasantry, with the result that 'interested parties' have been able to make capital out of 'what they call' our differences. I wish to give you my firm conviction that their differences are 'not on questions of principle' but on matters of detail, such as must inevitably arise in every contact of neighbouring peoples, and as are easily adjusted by mutual good-will."

A TERRIBLE LETTER.

That letter from Emir Feisal to Mr. Frankfurter has been quoted in numbers of debates and public meetings with telling effect. When I drew it to the notice of the ex-Secretary of King Faisal, who was with him during his European trip, he thought that it was a forgery. He would enquire of King Faisal. Nothing more has been heard. The Zionists have a very good lie factory, but they did not need to use it for this Frankfurter letter. To call such a document an exchange of courtesies, to pretend that it knows nothing of the aims of Zionism, adds to the crime. It is a message of deepest sympathy, with Zionism, whose aims have been heard at first hand from Dr. Weiszman in Arabia and in Europe. If genuine, this letter is not a formula but an alliance; and more. It deliberately repudiates some members of the Arab communities because they had told the Arab peasantry, with perfect truth, that Palestinian Zionism was an inimical force for them, a danger to their interests. The letter, without the production of proof, alleges that these true patriots and intelligent prophets were interested parties, seeking only to exploit, or "make capital out of", their compatriots. Added to the charge of misrepresentation and self-interest, are sneers at their lack of education and "responsibility". The next step is to secure the admission or denial that this letter emanated from Feisal.

If that letter, undenied, stands as approved or excused by the Arab movement of Palestine, the interest and political influence of lovers of independence and world freedom will be considerably diverted from that cause. That loss will not be made good by the attendance of a few peers and generals in a room of the House of Commons to listen to a defence of the Arab cause. The virtually complete absence of the Labour members from this gathering is a phenomenon that demands the active and enthusiastic propaganda of all the radical working-class and democratic element in English political life. That element does not like the Feisal attitude, nor the excuses of his defenders. It has already been chilled by the pronounced anti-Red tone given by the Arab leaders of the non-working classes. They think that this is no accident, or innocent expression of opinion. For, in London, the cause is housed with, led and managed by, and identified with the Imperialist, Jingo, crowd known as the "National League". It would need a propaganda and a campaign to merely get any decent democrat to agree to work with such a crowd as that. But to throw any weight on the side of movement loaded with Miss Farquharson, on the one hand, and the British nominee, King Feisal, will be a sheer impossibility.

HOW SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IS GRAWING.

(Continued From Page 6.)

ty, will undergo a rejuvenation. The review enjoys a deservedly good reputation, but is far too little spread in the movement itself. The new Party undertaking "De Arbeiderpers" (The Labour Press) which publishes the "Gids" also, will now carry out a great campaign to introduce the review into wider circles. The preparation for the Party Congress are already in progress in all federations. The monthly supplement of the "Populaire" which appears with the title "The Life of the Party" is almost devoted entirely to the question of the Party Congress. A lively discussion is taking place, in preparation for which all the Party decisions from 1899 to 1925 regarding the problem of participation in the Government are published in the "Populaire".

SOCIALIST SUCCESS IN RUMANIA.

For the first time in their history the working class of Bucharest will possess headquarters of their own. The efforts of the whole movement have succeeded in establishing a Labour Home in the capital. The Headquarters will include Central Secretariat of the Party and that of the General Federaton of Trade Unions. In addition, the editorial and business offices of the Party organ "Socialismul" will also find a place in the new home. On the 24th November last the Czernowits Party organ "Vorwarts" celebrated at the same time its 30th anniversary and the 10th anniversary of its appearance as daily. The leading article describes the early history of the paper and contains greetings from Karl Kautsky, Arthur Henderson, Paul Loebe, Otto Wells, H. Erich of the Polish "Bund" and numerous leaders of the Rumanian Party.

(To Be Continued.)

CONSERVATIVES ATTACK ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

Will Die-Hards Bear Late Lord Milner's Advice In Mind?

The debate on Egypt took place in the British House of Commons on the 23rd December. The Conservatives launched a violent attack on the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. The chief speakers of the Conservative party were Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Henderson and Dr. Dalton replied on behalf of the Government and there were many other subordinate speakers of both sides. About 10,000 words of this debate were on the same evening cabled to "Al Ahram", the most influential newspaper in Egypt, which was quickly translated into Arabic and printed in that paper early next morning. The next evening "Al Ahram" received the continuation of the debate in question and the comments of the British papers on it.

There was nothing new in this debate which materially differs from what was said in the debate on Egypt in the House of Lords, which I referred to in my previous letter. The main points were:

(1) That the treaty proposals would endanger the communications of the British Empire, (2) The removal of the British troops from Cairo and Alexandria to the Canal Zone at the present time would prejudice the interests of the foreigners in Egypt. (3) The return of an Egyptian Battallion to the Sudan would be against the Imperial policy and may lead to further disturbance in that country.

REMOVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, replying to the debate, said that in the present proposed treaty with Egypt there was nothing much additional to what was granted in the draft treaty by the late Conservative Government in 1927. As regards the removal of British troops from Cairo and Alexandria to the Suez Canal Zone, Mr. Henderson made a length statement, the most important point of which was, that whereas acording to the draft treaty made by the late Government the withdrawal of the British troops was to take place after 10 years, viz., in 1937, by the present proposals the removal of British garrison from Cairo and Alexandria was to take place when the Egyptian Government prepares the necessary accommodation for the British troops at the Canal Zone such as building barracks, water tanks, planting trees, etc etc. which would require about 5 years at least and means that the British troops would not leave Cairo and Alexandria before 1935, namely, 2 years earlier than it was proposed by the former treaty.

As regards the protection of the foreigners' lives and properties in Egypt, Mr Henderson said that in accordance with the present proposals, it is clear that if the King of Egypt does eventually not comply with his pledges in this respect it would mean a break in the terms of the treaty and the British Government would then be entitled to act according to the requirements of the circumstances.

As to the return of an Egyptian Batallion of the Egyptian army to the Sudan, Mr. Henderson explained that this would not take place until after the British Government was satisfied that the terms of the new treaty was properly carried out; and according to the provisions of that treaty the Egyptian Batallion will be under the command of the Goernor-General of the Sudan and it would be withm his power to order this Batallion to leave the country when he thinks fit.

It, however, appears that the Labour Government will be able to carry this treaty through the House of Commons. This can be concluded from the speech the Liberal spokesman that the Liberals are in favour of the proposed treaty. The division on this debate will take place in January next, viz., after the Egyptian Parliament considers the treaty and gives its decision on it.

WAFD SWEEPS THE BOARD.

The result of the elections in Egypt was as expected. The Wafd party secured all the seats with the exception of six seats; 3 for the Ittihadists and 3 for the Watanists. Thus the Opposition in this Egyptian Parliament will be only six. Some of the British papers are astonished at this result, which they describe as ridiculous, but there is nothing to wonder at nor to laugh at, it is quite natural to have such a result as long as Egypt remains under the present status of nominal independence—a country said to have its freedom and at the same time to be occupied by a British force. Electors will, of course, support the candidates of the party which strives to get rid of the occupying Power. After the present treaty is concluded the election in Egypt will be quite different. The Egyptian people would then pay their attention to internal reforms on which their opinions will, of course, differ and so several parties will come into existence.

It is worth while to translate the following lines from "Al Balagh", a Wafdist journal, which commenting on the recent discussion of the Anglo-Egyptian relations, says:

"The present friendly atmosphere between Egypt and England can be considered as a really happy opportunity. As a nation which wishes to concentrate its efforts on social and economic reforms, Egypt, as a whole, is anxious to see its relations with Great Britain established on a just basis consistant with Egypt's independence. More vital than any treaty is the treaty atmosphere wherein genuine friendship is borne and developed. Some people think that speeches as tha of Lord Lloyd and Mr. Churchill may disturb the present friendly atmosphere to a great extent on the grounds that Lord Lloyd ocupied the post of High Commissoinership of Egypt. It should always be remembered that Lord Lloyd did not represent in Egypt even the policy of the Conservatives, but he adopted a policy of his own and relied on various considerations. None the less the fact remains that the statements made by Lord Lloyd have proved that he is not the proper statesman required for the present generation. In reality such speeches are the outcome of rashness, for which we cannot suggest a remedy. We should not attach any importance to them so long as we are sure that those persons' words are not the echo of England's public opinion nor the echo of even the Conservative party in its capacity as being a responsible political body in Great Britain.

WARNING OF LATE LORD MILNER.

"It is unwise for any Englishman whether a Conservative or an Imperialist, to believe that it is England alone which has already made steps towards good understanding with Egypt or to suggest that no much consideration should be paid to Egyptian public opinion. This is, in fact, a source of danger against which the late Lord Milner warned his country."

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SCHEME OF A RESERVE BANK.

Indian Banking Enquiry. CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA'S MEMORANDUM.

The following are further extracts from the Memorandum submitted by the Central Bank of India, Ltd. to the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee:—

We are of opinion that for several reasons the proposed Reserve Bank should have no capital raised on Joint Stock principle. It should not be a Joint Stock Bank brought into being through public or Government subscriptions, but it should be an independent concern free from Government control or the influence of any corporate body. At the same time it should, from the beginning of its career, have a big capital, say at least for the first ten years, to command public confidence, to gain control of the finance market, and to give elasticity to credit facilities, whenever required. As this capital, however, should not be a permanent burden on the Institution, we would suggest that—

1. The Reserve Bank should raise Rs. 10 Crores (Rs. 5 Crores to start with and the balance when required) by issuing Debentures (on its credit and goodwill) guaranteed by Government.

2. These Debentures should be in 100 rupee denomination, so as to give the rich and the poor equal chances of subscribing.

3. They should be Bearer Debentures to avoid the trouble of transfer.

(4) They should be made repayable within 15 years of their issue, at the option of the Bank.

5. A Redemption Fund should be created out of the profits of the Bank for the repayment of the Debentures.

6. The Debentures should carry interest at the rate of 5½ or 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax (according to monetary conditions at the time of issue).

CONTROL.

The management is the most important and delicate part of the Bank's constitution and requires therefore, very careful attention. The success of the Reserve Bank would depend on its management, and it is incumbent hence to subject it to a control which should be effective without being obstructive, and which could efficiently guide the working of the Bank. In this connection we would suggest a constitution similar to the Federal Reserve System with such changes as may be necessary in view of prevalent conditions.

At the head of the Reserve Bank we would suggest the formation of a Central Board. This Board should be given certain powers so as to enable them to exercise effective supervision and control over all the offices of the Reserve Bank. Not being responsible for their internal management, it need have no controlling voice in business affairs, like the passing of credit applications, etc. This should be entirely left to the Directors and the management.

PERSONNEL OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of the members of the Central Board as the working of the Reserve Bank and its branches would greatly depend on them. The Board should be an active body of paid experts, who are not engaged in business, who are always available to attend regularly meetings of the Board, and who are absolutely unhampered by political motives or influence. No member of a Legislative Body or director of a bank should be a member of this Board. The Central Board should consist of 9 members, including two Government representatives namely, (1) The Finance Member, or the Comptroller of the Currency, and (2) Member for Commerce and Industry, or any other officer appointed by the Government. The remaining 7 members should be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council at the recommendation of the two Houses. These 7 members should be selected from the districts formed for the purpose of the Reserve Bank—not more than two to belong to any one district, and at least 4 of the 7 to be Indians. They should be active representatives of the financial, agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country, and at least two of them should possess practical experience in banking and finance of at least 15 to 20 years.

NOMINATION BY THE LEGISLATURES.

It is possible that a great controversy may arise regarding the appointment of the first members of the Central Board, but the following course would probably meet the demands of the Government as well as those of the public.

A Committee should be formed comprising of 5 members of the Council of State, 5 members of the Legislative Assembly, the Finance Member, and the Comptroller of the Currency. The Governor-General in Council should recommend 10 names, six Indian and four European, fulfilling the conditions aforesaid and the Committee to select at least 5, out of these ten, and nominate them as the first members of the Central Board. In case fewer than seven are approved, the remaining might be selected by the Governor-General in Council, subject to the consent of the Committee. The Board to select their own Chairman and have a paid Secretary on a salary of Rs. 1,000-1,500. The future vacancies on the Central Board to be filled by the Governor-General in Council with the advice of the Central Board and the consent of the two Houses.

The organization of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank on the above lines is bound to produce the best results and create confidence by its efficient and independent working.

RESERVE BANK BRANCHES.

Each office of the Reserve Bank would work under the supervision and control of its own Board of Directors, who will perform the duties usually expected of Directors of Banks. They would, subject to the rules and orders of the Central Board, administer the affairs of the Institution under their control fairly and without being in favour of or against any applicant bank. Each Board would be directly responsible to the Central Board and should make a report on its working to the Central Board every six months.

CHIEF GOVERNOR.

As the work of Note-Issue would be done by the Bombay Office and the Foreign Exchange and the Currency Policy of the Bank would be directed and controlled by them, the services of a special officer conversant with this class of work would have to be requisitioned. He might be called the "Chief Governor" of the Bank and would be under the direct control of the Central Board and carry out their instructions. He might be invited to attend the Central Board Meetings when necessary, but would have no vote. He would be the Chief Officer of the Reserve Bank with his headquarters at Bombay. The first appointment should be made by the Governor-General-in-Council with the consent of the two Houses on such salary as might be fixed by them. He would be entitled to attend the District Board Meetings, but would have no vote.

FINANCIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In the above scheme the real power of administration of the Reserve Bank of India is vested not in one hand, but in the hands of the Central Board which would be a representative body composed of independent experienced business men with knowledge of finance and trade. They would be paid for the work and would be expected to do their duties to the best of their abilities. Free as they would be from Government and other political influences, they would be able to work independently in the best interests of the country. Earning profits for the bank would be no consideration for them. Nor would they have to adhere to any policy dictated to them by Government or any corporate body. Their only business and duty would be to manage the finances of the country in the best interests of its commerce and its people, and to shpervise the general working of the Reserve Bank. At the same time, as they would have to report annually to the two Houses on the general working of the Bank, they would be directly responsible to the country for the management of its currency and finance. Their policy would be open to criticism, their actions could be discussed without impairing the credit of the Institution or without revealing the business transactions of the Bank. The success of the Reserve Bank System would entirely depend on the selection of the Central Board which would be formed by the people through their representatives in the two Houses. This would be Self-Government in the finance and currency of the country.

With the establishment of the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank of India must cease to function in its present capacity of depository of Government Funds, and all special privileges at present enjoyed by it must necessarily end. It should continue business like other Joint Stock Banks and Foreign Exchange Banks, without being invested with special privileges and advantages. The very principle of a Central Bank requires that member banks should be treated on a fair and equal footing, without offering special facilities to any of its members.

(To be continued.)

—:o:—

ALLEGED CHEATING.
Victoria Driver's Complaint.

Charged with cheating a Victoria driver, Sorabji Pestonji Kapadia was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday. The accused is alleged to have induced the complainant to part with all the moneys he had on the pretext that the same along with the victoria hire would be returned to him after cashing his cheque from the Bank.

Sub-Inspector De Sa appeared for the prosecution.

Fakruddin Mahomed Sad, the complainant in his evidence stated that the accused engaged his victoria near the Majestic Hotel on January 16, and after going through various parts of the city made the complainant halt his victoria near the Bombay Bank. The accused asked him (complainant) whether he had two rupees. As the accused appeared to be a respectable youth, being well dressed, the complainant had no hesitation to give him all that he had, nearly, annas fourteen. The accused added that he would pay back the amount along with the gharry hire after cashing his cheque from the Bank. There was also something like a cheque book in his hands. The complainant waited for about half an hour in front of the Bank and as there was no sign of the accused returning back, he instituted inquiries but the accused was not found.

The complainant, however, met the accused in a victoria at Crawford Market from where he was taken to the Palton Road Police Station and arrested.

The police officer informed the Court that on a statement made by the accused that he was employed in a firm he directed a police constable to take him to the office with a view to know whether the information was correct. The accused, however, took the constable to his house. The widowed mother of the accused, is alleged to have asked him (accused) not to enter the house and asked the constable to take him to jail. The accused is then said to have poured some kerosene oil over his head and attempted to set fire to his hair, but the constable frustrated his attempt.

The Court to the accused: Why did you attempted that?

The accused wtih tears in his eyes said: "I felt so ashamed."

The case stands adjourned.

Aviation Advisory Committee.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Rugby.—The formation of an Aviation Advisory Committee of Lloyds Register of Shipping was announced sometime ago and the names of those who are serving on it are now published. They include in addition to prominent members of Llyod's representatives of all interests concerned in civil aviation, and the hope is expressed that with the formation of the new committee, activities of the society in regard to civil aviation will be gradually extended and will, in time, embrace many of the services which the Lloyd's Register has so long rendered in the sphere of shipping.—B.O.W.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

—:o:—

(In thousands of Rupees).

Balance in District Treasuries: 30th September 1929 2,72,95; 31st October 1929 2,19,25; 30th November, 1929 2,42,00; 31st December 1929 2,19,65.

Balance with the Imperial Bank of India: 30th Sept. 1929 20,64,90; 31st Oct. 1929 13,17,47; 30th Nov. 1929 13,67,16; 31st Dec. 1929 7,44,77.

Total: 30th Sept. 1929 23,37,85; 31st Oct. 1929 15,36,72; 30th Nov. 1929 16,09,16; 31st Dec. 1929 9,64,42.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchases in India: Remittances during the week ending 18th Jan. 1930 50,000; Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 18th Jan. 1930 14,610,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 18th Jan. 1930 9,500,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 18th Jan. 1930 50,000: Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 18th Jan. 1930 24,110,000.

INWARD AIR MAIL.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

The inward air mail due to-day is expected on Tuesday, the 24th instant.—A.P.

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A Divided Report.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20

The Central issue on which the controversy over the control of the Assembly centres is the question as to whether the Legislative Assembly is a place of public resort within the meaning of the Police Act. If the answer is in the affirmative, it is recognized that the Government of India would be right in their argument that responsibility in law rests with the local government and the local government ought to take the final responsibility. Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police was asked this definite question by Mr. K. C. Neogy in the course of his examination by the Watch and Ward Committee and Mr. Jeffreys said that he had not considered the question. It is recognised, however, that the President of the Assembly was entirely within his rights in clearing the galleries.

The Standing Order 35 gives the President this power. Further consensus of unofficial opinion is that the Assembly could not be regarded as a place of public resort and that the police could not claim any right of access to the Assembly lobbies, gallery etc., except by consent of the President as the entire control was vested in the President. This was the view point which Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar urged in the Watch and Ward Committee. In this connection it is also of interest that the report of the Watch and Ward Committee is to the effect that the General control of the inner precincts of the Assembly should vest in the Assembly establishment and the police should intervene only at the request of the President. Sir James Crerar in his dissenting minute pleaded for a unitary control but did not raise the plea that the Assembly was a place of public resort passing automatically under police control in virtue of their responsibility in law for maintenance of security, peace and order.

THE COMMITTEE.

Considerable light is thrown on the issues round which the controversy centres in the report of the Watch and Ward Committee which has been issued to the press to-day. The Committee was appointed by the President of the Assembly in pursuance of a statement made by the President on 3rd September. The Committee comprised of Sir James Crerar, Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, Messrs. K. C. Roy, A. H. Ghaznavi, E. L. Price, K. C. Neogy, M. S. Aney, A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Gayaprasad Singh. The President indicated the general principle which he considered it desirable that the Committee should bear in mind. In the course of his statement on 3rd September he summed it in the following words: "The principle is that while we should and indeed we are bound to take every precaution to ensure that no undesirable and suspicious character finds entry into any of the galleries, the precautionary measures taken must not be of such a character as to operate as a source of harrassment, annoyance or humiliation to the general public visiting the Assembly for any bonafide purpose."

The President also drew the attention to the practice in the House of Commons by which the galleries, lobbies and the floor of house when in, is guarded by the Staff of the Commons and outside the precincts are guarded by the police subject to orders of the Speaker. The President wanted the Committee to state whether the time had not come for introduction of this system in regard to the Assembly also.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Terms of reference to the Committee principally were to examine the proposals in regard to the issue of tickets and to recommend whether the practice of the Commons should not be introduced in the Assembly also and whether the Assembly establishment should not be strengthened for this purpose.

The Committee examined both Mr. S. C. Gupta Secretary to the Assembly and Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police, Delhi. The Committee also had in addition to other papers, the reply of the clerk of the House of Commons dated 18th July to the President Patel enunciating the methods in vogue in the Commons. The report of the Committee is signed by all the members excepting Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. The report is dated 4th December. Dissenting minutes are attached by Sir James Crerar, Messrs. K. C. Neogy, E. L. Price, K. C. Roy and Gayaprasad Singh.

The Committee recommended certain structural alterations unanimously. No differences have arisen in regard to it. The committee also were unanimous that no changes were necessary in the existing rules in regard to the admission to all the galleries other than public galleries. This also has led to a difference of opinion. The Committee were also unanimous in regard to the admission to the Council House Building. The Committee stated: "While we consider that the public should not have access to lobby and corridors in the immediate precincts of the Chamber, we are of the opinion that there should be no restriction to their admission without tickets to the outer precincts of the assembly sector. The public should be allowed free access to the loggia and its immediate precincts but should not be allowed to go beyond the notice office. Provision should be made for the comfort of visitors in the hall near the notice office which could be used as a waiting hall were members could be interviewed etc. Admission to the inner precincts of the assembly should be by cards of admission only. Regarding the control of admissions to the galleries, the Committee recommended by a majority that visitors should sign their cards and surrender them on entry and sign registers kept for the purpose.

PROCEDURE OF ADMISSION.

On leaving the gallery the visitors should be given back their cards and each time they return they should surrender their cards and sign the Register. The Committee also retained the present rule of two days' clear notice in the case of admissions to public galleries. The committee also desired that the home address of visitors should be given in the application. Messrs. Neogy, Gaya Prasad Singh, and Roy dissented from this recommendation. Mr. Neogy opined that while the proposed elaborate procedure cannot thwart any determined criminal, it will prove irksome, if not be insulting to visitors. Mr. Roy urged that the procedure should be simplified and that while visitors might be asked to sign the Register at the time of their first entry when he goes out, he should take a token with him which should entitle him to re-entry. Mr. Roy concluded: "I am not prepared to go beyond this and I fear that the restrictions thought to be imposed will make the public gallery unpopular and will fail to attract the class of visitors we desire.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh was also of opinion that it was unnecessary to expose the "bona fides" of visitors to the risks of hardship or humiliation. Thus out of eight members who signed the report, three in regard to the elaborate procedure proposed for controlling entry into public galleries, while Sir James Crerar, Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, Messrs. A. H. Ghaznavi, E. L. Price and Aney supported the same.

The Committee's next main recommendation was also by the majority. The Committee divided the Assembly Sector into distinct portions as inner precincts comprising the floor of the Chamber, Lobbies and galleries and outer precints comprising entrance to the Assembly Sector, outer corridors and approaches to the inner precincts. The Committee recorded: "We are in general agreement that a separate Assembly establishment of doorkeepers and Messengers should be entertained for the purpose of checking admission, controlling ingress and egress to visitors' galleries, showing them to their seats and dealing with minor forms of disorder. The Committee left it to the Secretary of the Assembly to frame a scheme in regard to the strength of the establishment, pay, prospects, etc. The Committee then demarcated the functions of the Assembly staff the Police as follows:—The Committee stated: "We think that the general control of the inner precincts should be placed entirely in the hands of the Assembly establishment, while that of the outer precincts and roof should be vested in the Police who would intervene in matters relating to the inner precincts only when requested to do so by the President and that when they perform those duties there should be a convention established that they are acting upon instructions received from the chair. The Committee also recommended the advisability of having one or two C.I.D. men in plain clothes in the public galleries only, they being associated with the Assembly staff.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Sir James Crerar dissented from this recommendation recorded a minute of dissent:

Mr. E. L. Price pointing out that he had ceased to be a member of the Assembly at the time of signing the report, supported Sir James Crerar's minute of dissent.

A study of the proceedings of the Watch and Ward Committee discloses that the Committee met on 10th November, 16th 19th and 20th November. In the course of discussion on the control of admission to the public galleries, Mr. Aney pointed out that in Central Provinces, the Members of the local Council were given two or three tickets of admission and they issued it on their own responsibility.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar also pointed out that in the House of Commons, the Members issued tickets to themselves. The Police had no say in the matter. Mr. Gupta, Secretary, explained that two days' notice was asked for in order to enable the Police to scrutinise the names of the applicants and if they considered any applicant underable to inform the Assembly Department about it. The Police had no say as to whether ticket should be issued or not. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar also pointed out that in he Commons, the visitors signed the Register undertaking no to create disturbances. It was not for proving identity of the visitors.

WHAT HAPPENS IN COUNCIL OF STATE CHAMBER

Mr. Ghaznavi pointed out that in the Council of State, a visitor had to sign when going out and while coming back. In Bengal Council a visitor has to sign the Register every time he enters the House. A Serjeant signs on the back of the ticket when the visitor wants to go out, and when returning. Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police state to the Committee that the instructions to the architect of the Council House were to give maximum of accessibility, the result of which was that maximum of difficulty in affording protection. Mr. Jeffreys also urged unitary control for protection of both the outer and inner precincts of the House and wanted Policemen to be in the galleries. He also stated that the Police could not take orders from the President or Secretary in the form of an order, but they did whatever they were asked to do. The Police acted under the orders of the District Magistrate. In the course of discussion on the question of demarcation of functions of the Police and the Assembly staff, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar maintained that the Police should come in only when the Police aid was sought for and the Police could not claim access to the Assembly as a matter of right as the entire control of the premises within the precincts was vested in the President and whether in the outer precints or inner, the Police must technically be under the president's order. He supported the creation of an Assembly establishment for control, etc.

"SHEPHERDING THE PUBLIC"

Enclosures to the Report also disclose that the Superintendent of Police originally intended "to shepherd the public from the street to the galleries between two enclosing lines of Police which would prevent them from straying". He, however, reported that "in view of President Patel's statement to the Assembly (dated 3rd September), I have abandoned the outer line of Police, and the public will be free to wander where it likes, except into the Assembly Chambers and galleries."

The Police Superintendent proposed for the guarding of the outer and inner precincts of the Assembly two C.I.D. Inspectors, two C.I.D. Sub-Inspectors, one Superior Officer, 11 officers, 33 to 36 men, plus relief Transport and General Reserve. Enclosures also disclose that in the Madras Council, although forming part of the Madras Secretariat, are under the complete control of the President of the Madras Council. The Police deputed to guard duty, work under the orders of the President.—Free Press.

THE Central Bank of India Ltd.

(Established December, 1911).

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	5,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	1,68,13,200
Reserve Fund	...	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	1,68,13,200
		4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.		
Total Assets	...	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	...	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS	...	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS	...	4,22,13,200

This the Bank offers to its Depositors as security.

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Correspondence cordially invited.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

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"NEW CALIBRE"
Fine Keyless Lever Watch
Fully jewelled with 15 fine rubies; cut compensation balance and steel hair-spring; substantial hinged case. Guaranteed good time-keeper under the severest conditions of wear and tear.
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SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Arabistan, Borelan, Calcutta.
Fager, Budal, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23.

Bandra, Rowe, Busreh.
Suez Maru, Hashida, Calcutta.
Subedar, Oakesho Calcutta.
Luciline, McDicirmid, Abadan.

LOADING.

Jan. 22.

Steamer Wooburn for Garston.
Steamer Schonfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Thistleton for Hamburg.

S S Arabistan:—The M K Khatili steamer Arabistan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Fager:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Fager, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Subedar:—The T M Coy's steamer Subedar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Luciline:—The B S O S D Coy's steamer Luciline, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with same bottom cargo.

S S Suez Maru:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Sued Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

S S Ranchi for London:—35 bales animal skins, E Manji & Co.; 1 bale animal skins, M Mohmad Ali & Co., 9 bales animal skins, A H L Tharia, 12 bales woollen and cotton cuttings, E Noorbhoy; 5 bales animal skins, M S Ahmed, 60 bales animal skins, P H Hassan, 21 bales animal skins, M H Ladha, 11 bales animal skins, M Sidick; 7 bales animal skins, C J Merchant, 13 bales animal skins, M A M Sidiqkopar, 200 cwts black pepper, 40 cwts cardamoms, E. Virji & Co. 6 cases cardamoms, R S Tata & Co. 25 cwts gum tragacath, Ettahadya & Co.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 105 cwts. black pepper, A H Diab.

S S City of Canton for Manchester:—100 cwt west rubber, General Commercial Co. 52 cwt gum karaya, J Manshi & Co. 16 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—32 bales healds waste, B Mahasukhram & Co., 34 cwts condiments O & Okell; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros;

For Dunkirk:—1385 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 224 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Scoresby for Hamburg:—173 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—150 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy.

For Ghent:—360 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

S S Bouenkirk for Antwerp:—200 cwts ground nut oil cakes, K M. Nathoo; 654 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 246 cwts gum Fare N. Moolji & Co.,

For Hamburg:—234 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—101 cwt. gum metal scrop, M G Abdulhussein, 8 cwts ground nut oil cakes, Bombay Commercial Co.

For Pasages:—100 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey Ltd.

For Oporto:—25 bales hemp, S. Parmanand & Co.,

S S Neuenfels for Rotterdam:—100 cwts casein, Indian Produce Exports Co. 3 nos. empty cylinders, White & Co.

For Hamburg:—330 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Antwerp:—126 bales Y. cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co. 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy & Co.

For Stockholm:—20 case cardamom, R S Tata & Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

S S City of Pittesblrg for Boston:—17 bales wool, Wood and Hyde Co.

S S Thistleton for Middlesbro: 3000 ton manganese ore, T Morrison & Co., 1700 ton manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Co. 2300 ton manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

S S City of Dolhart for New York:—163 cwts gum karaya, N Moolji & Co. 51 cwts gum tragacanth, E Virji & Co. 1 bale wool len rugs, Thos Cook & Sons 100 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.

For Philadelphia:—29 bales goat skin, D M Allahibax.

S S Gauge for Trieste:—405 cwts ground nut, J Meyer & Co. 405 cwts ground nuts, S M Rajgor & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd 125 bales cotton raw C & Thackersey & Ld. 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.: 890 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Venice:—1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Brts.: 55 bales cotton raw, A Damodar & Co. 395 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co. 125 bales cotton raw, C Suleman & Co.

S S Fusijama for Marseilles:—825 tons manganese ore, J Filay & Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—43 bales silk waste, Goria Ld. 1000 cwts linseed, Birla Bros.

S S Yoneyama Maru for Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw, C Parekh & Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, C V Jagjiwan & Co. 1000 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co. 500 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David; 200 bales cotton, Bruel & Co. 300 bales cotton raw, Ratni & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

S S Bouenkirk. Agents E D. Sassoon:—

From Hamburg:—751 cases ply wood, 45 cases boards, 22 cases machinery, 95 cases paper, 28 cases batteries, 28 cases glassware 50 cases lamps, 62 cases brassware 170 cases clovertem, 36 cases lamp parts , 60 cases medicine, 1365 cases spelter, 588 rolls wire netting, 200 bdles Y. M. sheets, 330 bdles circles, 250 drums chemicals, 313 drums dyer dry, 50 cases iron, 100 cases enamel ware, 100 slabs noroffin, 50 crts tiles.

From Antwerp:—100 cases iron, 315 cases glassware, 24 drums chemicals, 40 cases zinc dust ,64 bdles nails, 18 bdles steel shafting, 3069 bdles steel plates. 1518 bdles steel flats, 2153 bdles steel rounds, 4968 bdles steel squares, 1091 bdles steel plates, 1120 bdles steel circles, 324 bdles steel channels, 4101 bdles steel angles, 3722 bdles steel bars, 2375 bdles steel joists, 63 bdles steel A C sheets.

From Rotterdam:—56 cases tiles 122 cases vegetable oil, 50 cases cocoanut oil, 57 cases milk, 30 cases sardine, 25 cases brandy 41 cases cotton, 75 cases provision, 190 cases schanacks, 135 cases soap, 142 cases paper, 1244 cases beer, 65 cases cheese, 30 cases gin, 70 cases wine, 62 bdles copper wire, 640 bag starch, 500 bags Farina, 110 bags dextrine, 3475 bags vegetable products 670 drums dyes paste, 870 drums dyes Grey, 2329 drums paint, 607 drums cnemicals.

From Port Said:—300 bags figs 40 bags currents, 500 bags almonds.

From Suez:—1236 drums Asphalt.

S S Subedar Probolingo. T. Morrison and Co.:—2510 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya:—13301 bags sugar, 55 drums Alcohol.

From Samarang: 9161 bags sugar.

S S Rena. Agents G Trading Co.

From Oslo:—80 cases milk, 660 cases paper, 2824 cases nails.

From Gothemburg:—695 drums chemicals, 137 cases stoves, 60 cases glassware, 58 cases hinges, 866 cases nails, 200 cases steel, 35 barrels Umber, 2625 cases paper, 2539 cases ceiling boards.

From Hamburg:—136 cases paper, 20 cases cotton wool, 68 cases lamps, 50 cases wire nails 125 cases glassware, 47 cases staples, 62 cases tiles, 26 cases brassware, 127 bales leather mawre, 20 drums chemicals 124 drums colour: 120 bags bone glue.

From Antwerp:—114 cases paper 11 cases Lub. oil, 375 cases glassware, 800 cases Napthaline balls, 3400 cases Alum. Discs, 38 bdles steel rods, 750 bdles steel joists, 310 bdles steel sheets, 2791 bdles steel bars, 2144 bdles steel angles, 3407 bdles steel hoops, 712 bdles bolts, 115 bdles lead, 529 bdles tiles.

S S Karpara. Agents M M & Co.:

From Zanzibar:—173 cases cloves, 24 cases clove stems, 50 cases milk 15 cases Ivory.

From Mombassa:—1100 bags potatoes, 128 bdles cowries, 175 bags beads, 112 bags cotton.

From D'Sallaam:—1084 bales cotton.

S S Bandra. Agents M M & Co.:

From Busran:—345 bags wash, 2429 bags wheat, 2544 bags dates.

From B'Abbas:—100 bags Raisins, 57 bags almonds, 31 bags Rose buds, 100 bags dates.

From Muscat:—570 bags dates 65 bags pomagranates.

From Ormara: —183 bdles mats, 65 pkgs. fish.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt., 38 10-1/2 Mar/April. Delivery, Paid. Linseed Oil naked, London cwt., 38/7-1/2 May/Aug. Delivery Sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 10-5/8

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 21.

Rozario Santa Fee pre 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 43/6 January S'ment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 44/3 Jan/Feb. S'ment Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 46/6 January S'ment Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nominal.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot. d. 7-7/16 Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 17-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 86-5/8
Conversion Loan	£ 75-5/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£ 99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£ 49 nominal
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 50
Indian Stock 3 1/2 Sterling Loan	£ 59
Consols	£ 54-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 93-3/8

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

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(The East India C. A., Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 21.

	1929-30	1928-29	Difference.
	Bales	Bales	Bales
RECEIPTS 17th to 20th Jan.	75377	52822	pl. 22555
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 20th Jan.	1378258	1065047	pl. 313211
SHIPMENTS 17th to 20th Jan.			
United Kingdom	4075	....	pl. 4075
Continent	5329	3168	pl. 2161
China, Japan and Coast Ports	31100	21774	pl. 9326
Total	40504	24942	pl. 15562
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 20th Jan.			
United Kingdom	33279	16197	pl. 17082
Continent	261310	289960	—28650
China	54624	53127	pl. 1497
Japan Coast Ports	403023	481377	—78354
	7660	3150	—490
U.S.A.	18614	3355	pl. 15259
Total	778510	852166	—73656
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe	3855	10766	—6911
China, Japan and Coast Ports	53247	44241	pl. 9006

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	1st Sept. to 10th Jan. 1929-30	1928-29
Madras	89002	56527
Bombay	259366	177807
Sind	16132	69392
Bengal	2514	729
United Provinces	233060	174330
Punjab	322826	269819
Central Provinces	205821	182217
Berar	385664	425290
N.W.F. Provinces	1383	1006
Ajmer Merwara	13270	15576
Burma	28747	27057
Jodhpur State	313	525
Faridkot State	11465	3260
Rajpipla State	3425	....
Jaipur State	547	125
Baroda State	6992	3055
Nabha State	19636	8678
Chhota Udepur State	603	....
Jhalawar State	481	905
Holkar State	45129	28234
Hyderabad State	217908	158463
Barwani State	11132	7163
Ratlam State	4653	2248
Jind State	8923	5599
Total	1889022	1618010

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AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

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F. P. Bales	192930	1928-29.
Receipts to date 21-1-30	7211000	7614000
Receipts, Yesterday 21-1-30	28000	45000
Exports to date 21-1-30	4744000	543200
Stock at Ports 17-1-30	2514000	2255000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-1-30	1457000	1161000
Stock at Liverpool 17-1-30	940000	1006000
Visible Supply 17-1-30	5818000	5698000
Quantity in Sight 17-1-30	12253000	12084000
Quantity out of Sight 17-1-30	8189000	8642000

LIVERPOOL AND CHICAGO WHEAT.

—:o:—

PRICES ADVANCE ON GOOD DEMAND.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Mar. close at 9s. 1 1/2d. up 7/8d.
May close at 9s. 4 7/8d. up 5/8d.
July close at 9s. 6 3/8d. up 3/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel $ 1.24-1/4 up 1-1/8.
May per bushel $ 1.28-1/2 up 1-3/8.
July per bushel $ 1.30-1/8 up 1-1/4.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 17.36 (opening), lowest 17.32 (10-17 a.m.).

Hemelryk:—"New York cables: No speculation, trade buying, spots firm."

Liverpool:—"Disposition to cover before Ginners expected rather bullish."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet and featureless."

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
Jan/March, per cwt. 10/9
C. & F. Bombay.
Jan/March per cwt. 10/10-1/4
C. & F Karachi.
Jan/March, per cwt. 10/10-3/4

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE.—In the annual general meeting of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, held on 17th instant at the room of the Fort Centre of the Medical Relief League, the following elections of office-bearers were declared:—

President:—Sir Byramji Jijibhoy, Kt.

Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. M. P. Jayakar, N. M. Joshi and R. P. Masani.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:—Dr. B. V. Rayakar.

Government Securities.

—:o:—

SENSATIONAL DECLINE.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Since the last settlement which unduly kept prices at a higher level, is now having the effect of large unloading and aggressive selling. The general sentiment is inclined to lean on the bear side on various causes. The continued issuance of the three months treasury bills every week and open sales of six month bills. The money market is very tight and call money stands as high as 6 to 6-1/2 per cent. The tenders invited every week are for 2 crores and the actual amount tendered last week was about 1-1/2 crores. This shows that there is no money to be locked up in these treasury bills and it will be difficult for the Government to get money unless the rate of interest is raised on these bills. At the top of these requirements the Government has to pay off 1930 bonds and in all probability the coming budget is likely to be an unfavourable one. Thus there is but little room for Bulls to enter the market. The political situation in this country is also feared by some and there is utter absence of any buying. Taking advantage of the poor outlook the bears are selling heavily and prices have recorded a sensational decline during the last few days, 3-1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 64/14 and were hammered down to Rs. 63/14. At this level there was a temporary rally on short covering and some support given by a bull operator which hardened prices to Rs. 64/12 However towards the close there was renewed selling and the market closed at Rs. 64/8. To-day's quotations were as under:—

(LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX.)

3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 64-12.

3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes Sett Rs. 64/8.

4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust Rs 73-8.

4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89-12.

4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 76-8.

4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 95-6

4-1/2 1955-60 Loan Rs. 86-0.

5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95-10.

5 p.c. 1936 Bonds Rs. 97-6.

5 1939-44 Loan Rs. 95-10.

6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 103-0.

6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust Rs 103-0.

(INCOME-TAX FREE.)

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100-4.

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Sett. Rs. 100-4.

5 p.c. 1933 Bonds Rs. 100-0.

6 p.c. 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-1.

6 p.c. 1931 Bonds Rs. 100-14.

6 p.c. 1932 Bonds Rs. 101-14.

6-1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan 1935 Rs. 104-8.

7 p.c. Mysore Loan 1931 Rs. 102-4.

LA PLATA LINSEED CROP.

THRASHING UNFAVOURABLE

"La Plata Linseed private estimate of crop 14,20,000 tons last crop 21,50,000 tons. Expect figures will be smaller than anticipated. Thrashing report is considered unfavourable. Think demand generally will improve. America inclined to favour buying March 18.70."

"Final crop 1,500,000 tons. Tone demand very poor. Tendency uncertain. Opinion mildly bullish."

Latest quotations show a rise of 45 to 50 points with Feb. 18.90 and March 19.00.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Ex-Godown, Bombay

Bombay, Jan 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 514 per ton

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 116 per ton

LONDON DISCOUNTS

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan 22

3 months discounts 3 31/32 per cent

6 months discounts 4 per cent

Bank of England rate 5 per cent

Call Money 6 1/2 per cent

One month 5 3/4 per cent

Three months 5 1/2 per cent

Six months 4 1/2 per cent

Tone of money market: Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent

SEEDS.

(The Seeds Traders' Association.)

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Castorseeds: Delivery May. Opening Rs. 44-14. Highest Rs. 45-2. Lowest Rs. 44-10, Closing Rs. 44-13.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery February Opening Rs. 48. Highest Rs. 48-10, Lowest Rs. 47-13, Closing Rs. 48.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery May Opening Rs. 50-2. Highest Rs. 50-11, Lowest Rs. 49-13, Closing Rs. 50-6.

The BUILDING CONTRACTOR —your friend and ours— because he knows & specifies

KATNI CEMENT CASTLE BRAND

AS THE BEST

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Rs. a p.
KHADI. Per lb.	
Textile	„ 0 11 6
Century	„ 0 11 3
Karimbhoy	„ 0 9 6
Gold Mohor	„ 0 11 0
Moon	„ 0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91 1/2-92-1/2 6404-8705	„ 0 14 0 „ 0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	„ 0 14 3
Pehlad	„ 0 13 3
Pabaney (Phool mala)	„ 0 14 0
Manekji (Patangia)	„ 0 13 9
Daud Sahib	„ 0 14 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303.	
Rachael Mill per lb.	0 14 6
David	„ 0 14 6
Moon	„ 0 14 6
Phoenix	„ 0 15 6
Jam	„ 0 13 3
Apollo	„ 0 14 6
LONG CLOTH + Quality.	
David	„ 0 13 9
Swas Finlay	„ 0 14 6
Apollo	„ 0 13 9
Gold Mohor	„ 0 14 0
Century	„ 0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In. Per lb.	
Textile (Hand)	„ 0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„ 0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	„ 0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„ 0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	
Sakuntla	„ 0 13 3
Manekji (Kunda)	„ 0 12 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	„ 0 13 0
Rachael	„ 0 13 3
David	„ 0 13 0
Maher	„ 0 13 3
Kachhwa	„ 0 13 0
Moon	„ 0 13 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	„ 0 13 3
Textile	„ 0 13 3
Century	„ 0 13 0
David	„ 0 13 3
Apollo	„ 0 13 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards. Per lb.	Rs. a p.
Spring (Balance)	„ 0 15 6
Textile (Bycycle)	0 15 3
Jacob	„ 0 15 0
David	„ 0 15 0
Century	„ 0 15 0
Moon Mill	„ 0 15 3
3732 Moon	„ 0 15 0
3842 Mayer	„ 0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	„ 0 14 6
Textile (Bycycle)	„ 0 14 3
Century	„ 0 14 0
Jacob	„ 0 14 0
Moon Mill	„ 0 14 3
1336 Tata Per Piece	2 14 0
David	„ 0 14 6
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	„ 11 4 0
B 1515 Ratilal	„ 12 0 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	
3383	„ 3 6 0
38	„ 3 12 0
Yards 120	
Yards 46 Chilli.	
9898	„ 9 4 0
3015	„ 8 4 0
9797	„ 8 4 0
6300	„ 9 0 0
44000	„ 3 10 0
Karela	„ 10 12 0
Peech	„ 10 12 0
BLACK CHECK	
5800 Sholapur	„ 3 3 0
SALITA. Century Per lb.	
Tata	„ 0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	„ 0 13 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	„ 1 0 6
Victoria	„ 1 0 0
Phoenix	„ 1 1 0
Framji	„ 1 0 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9	
Chhawani	„
China	„ 0 15 0
Moon	„ 0 13 0
Maher	„ 0 15 0
Simplex	„ 0 14 3
Yards 10	
Chhawani	„
China	„ 0 14 9
Moon	„ 0 14 9
Maher	„ 0 14 9
Simplex	„ 0 14 0

SYRUP VASAKA

FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

Famous anti-spasmodic and expectorant. Gives excellent results in coughs, colds, bronchitis and all other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. Highly effective in infantile and puerperal convulsions.

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Orient Drug Agency—Bombay-2.
Pundit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.
Konkar Bros., Poona.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD, CALCUTTA.

Stimulation, Protection, and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM.

Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER.

Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma CREAM and FACE POWDER

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1930.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S RIVAL.

What Sir Cowasji Jehangir Stands For.

FULL DOMINION STATUS.

Opposes Extreme Government & Congress Measures.

Sir Cowasji who is one of the candidates for the seat for the Assembly vacated by the resignation of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has issued the following manifesto:—

Sir,—I am offering myself for election to the Legislative Assembly at the Bye-election that comes off on the 18th proximo.

The times through which we are passing are critical enough, but the situation may become still more serious in days to come. All Indians whatever school of politics they belong to, believe in and want self-government at the earliest possible moment. The problem of self-government is essentially one of complete fiscal freedom for India coupled with absolute control by the people over its finances. Without these two factors, we may wait long for prosperity in business, industry and commerce and for the contentment and advancement of the people as well.

I believe in constitutional agitation and work, as the only means of accomplishing our object. I stand for Dominion Status which means complete internal independence coupled with the essential protection from foreign aggression. I welcome the announcement of the Round Table Conference, as it postulates negotiation on equal terms between the representatives of India and of Great Britain. If we go to the Conference with an agreed and united demand, I am sure, such demand cannot be resisted.

The most difficult part of our task is, therefore, in India itself. It consists in composing our differences, in scotching the evil of communalism, that we see rampant in our midst and in convincing the numerous minorities in the country that their real interest shall not suffer. We have also to persuade the people that self-government itself cannot be successfully achieved and made lasting, if it is divorced from peace, order and the spirit of mutual goodwill that ought to accompany it.

This is, surely, not the time for any counsels of despair or for the adoption of extreme measures on either side. Whatever promotes anarchy and chaos is a crime against the nation. Whatever unnecessarily represses the freest expression of opinion is equally reprehensible. We want tact combined with firmness. We need principles along with recognition of the value of national compromise. Above all, we need most the rigid subordination of pure personal and party advantage, to the greatest good of the country as a whole.

Great decisions are pending, larger issues are at stake, the fate of the country is hanging in the balance. A single false step will not only mean the missing of a golden opportunity but, pehaps, the ruin of a generation of sound constructive political work.

I believe firmly that work in the Assembly affords ample scope for activity that will fructify in lasting good to the country. The work in the country has got to be strengthened and supported by work in the legislatures and 'vice versa'. Both are co-operant to a common end.' Measures will be framed there and policies determined, when we cannot allow judgment to go by default against us or to withdraw such pressure as we are bound to exercise. In the present plight of our country, to neglect this necessary part of our duty is to commit a great and unpadonable blunder.

Convinced as I am, about these matters, I venture to offer myself as a candidate in the coming Bye-election to the Legislative Assembly. We have need in these days to be guided more by reason than by sentiment.

I appeal to you, therefore, to support my candidature and cast your vote in my favour.

I assure you, that, in the event of my success, I shall do all that lies in my power to serve the cause which we all cherish, without fear of frown or favour either.

TRIAL OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

—:o:—

Proceeding Dropped.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT POWERLESS.

RANGPUR, Jan. 21.

Proceedings against Sukumar Sengupta, Superintendent of Police (under suspension), were dropped to-day and records were ordered to be forwarded to the Government. When the Commission appointed to enquire into the allegations of bribery and corruption against him met this morning, the Public Prosecutor submitted that he had received a telegram from the Government stating that the Advocate-General upheld the defence objection regarding the jurisdiction and that Government accepted his opinion.

COMMISSION INCOMPETENT.

The Public Prosecutor suggested the postponement, but the Commissioners agreed with the defence contention that the Bengal Government had no power to appoint a Commission under the Public Servants' Conduct Enquiry Act and under the circumstances the present Commission was not competent to proceed with the enquiry.—A. P.

SAROJ NALINI ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Exhibition Of Womens Handicrafts Opened.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Opening the exhibition of women's handicrafts at the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association this afternoon Lady Jackson said that special conditions could not improve, nor could there be any real advance in education if women remained entirely within the circle of their own families. The work of this Association had had the utmost value in bringing new interests and new enthusiasms to the lives of many who would otherwise have lived under conditions that were unnecessarily restrained and secluded.—A. P.

CALCUTTA EDITOR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

On Charge Of Sedition.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Mr. Charuchandra Mookerjee, editor of the vernacular weekly "Swadhinata", was arrested to-day on a charge of sedition.—A. P.

H. E. the Governor of Assam arrived at Dibrugarh yesterday from Shillong and attended polo tournament in the afternoon.—A. P.

THE INDORE SENSATION

—:o:—

MR. BHANDARKAR'S STATEMENT.

Whereabouts Of Haunsabai.

A correspondent wires from Indore under date 21st January:—

In view of tense excitement among Hindus over the proposed marriage between Mr. Abdul Rachid and Miss Haunsabai, a strong police force guarded the court premises when Mr. Bhandarkar appeared before the judge. In the course of a written statement Bhandarkar said that Miss Haunsabai was under his care till 14th January after which she went to live with her friend Miss Rachid, daughter of Abdul Rachid, the bridegroom-to-be.—A.P.

MORE DEFEATS ON GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

Unemployment Bill To Be Limited.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Government was defeated in House of Lords to-day. The motion of Lord Salisbury to postpone consideration of the first nineteen clauses of the Unemployment Insurance Bill until after consideration of Clause Twenty was carried by 107 votes to eighteen. The motion of Lord Salisbury limiting the operation of the Bill to 31st March 1931 "in order to ensure thorough reconsideration of Bill twelve months hence" was agreed to without division.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

The Government suffered further defeat in the Committee of House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Banbury to omit clause Four of Unemployment Insurance Bill which removed some disqualifications for receipt of benefit motion being carried by ninetyfour votes to fourteen.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SUBURBS' DISAPPOINTMENT.

—:o:—

Govt. Fail To Establish Separate Municipalities.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON MINISTER.

A Vrle Parle correspondent writes:—

"That the residents of Vile Parle, Andheri and Santa Cruz feel very much disappointed at the inordinate delay on the part of Government in establishing separate municipalities at each of these places was evident from the resolutions expressing keen disappointment, and appointing a deputation to wait upon the Minister for Local Self-Government passed at the meeting of the citizens held at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, on Sunday last, Mr. V. V. Bhadkamkar presiding.

"It will be remembered that after a hard and protracted struggle for separate Municipality on the part of the residents of Vile Parle, Government had issued a notification in March 1928, sactioning Municipalities at Vile Parle and Santa Cruz separately."

Payment Of "Conscience Money."

—:o:—

A circular issued by the Bombay Government says.—

It sometimes happens that persons who have wrongfully acquired or withheld Government money, are ready to pay it subsequently to the credit of Government in the form of "Conscience Money" but that they may be reluctant to do so unless facilities exist for the payment of such sums. Government are, therefore, pleased to direct that all Treasury Officers in this Presidency should accept any payment offered at treasuries by way of "Conscience Money" without asking for any further information than that originally tendered with the money. Receipts should be granted for all such payments except when they are anonymous.

SATYAGRAHA PLANS IN U. P.

Congress Executive Appoints A Committee.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 21.

A meeting of the United Provinces Congress Council was held here under the presidentship of Pandit Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. Prominent amongst those present were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Purshotam Das Tandon, Babu Sri Prakash, Babu Mohan Lal Saksena, Seth Damodar Sarup, Babu Sampurnand and Pandit Sri Krishna Dat Palliwal.

It was resolved "inter alia" to investigate the possibility of starting Satyagraha including non-payment of taxes in particular districts and a committee consisting of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Babu Sri Krishna Dat Palliwal and Babu Damodar Sarup Seth was appointed to report as early as possible about the suitability of any particular district or districts for the purpose.

The Council welcomed the resolution of Complete Independence passed by the Lahore Congress and called upon all Congress workers in the province to take part zealously in the coming campaign.

RESIGN YOUR SEATS.

It was resolved that all Congress members of the Official Legislatures in the United Provinces be called upon to resign their seats by 31st January by the latest. In case they do not resign the Council at the next meeting will decide what steps it would take them.

All Congress Committees in the Province were called upon to celebrate 26th January by hoisting National Flag and passing the resolution drafted by the Working Committee of the Congress. It also recommended all persons to put up National Flag at their houses.

A number of persons were appointed in National Service, who would work out Congress programme in various districts. It is understood members of the Council would soon tour the province to carry on Congress propaganda.—Free Press.

LABOUR M. P. CONFESSES BRITISH IGNORANCE.

Advice To Indian Politicians On What They Should Do.

COMMANDER KENWORTHY TO MEET PRESIDENT PATEL.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

Commander Kenworthy, the Labour M.P., who is touring India, is now on a visit to Delhi and has been busy getting into touch with important public men with a view to getting a proper estimate of the political situation. He is not at all pessimistic as to India coming into her proper place in the British Commonwealth. Speaking to a press representative this morning, he said that he would very much regret India being made a party issue in England. Although his own party was taking very great interest in Indian affairs, yet personally he would like India to remain outside the wrangle of party politics. He did not think that any coalition between either individual party leaders or important sections of political parties in England was likely on the Indian constitutional problem. No decent politician would lend support to this. The great danger of India being made an issue of party campaigns in Britain would be that very little well-informed opinion on Indian questions would be available. At present, only a handful of politicians had first hand knowledge of this country, and the average stay-at-home Britisher was likely to be misled by retired soldiers who had neither any knowledge of this country nor any sympathy with her people.

ADVICE TO INDIANS.

Asked whether he would like to express any opinion as to what should be the immediate political programme in India, Commander Kenworthy said that Indian politicians should immediately concentrate on three things, firstly the acceptance of the Round Table Conference and urging effective representation on it, secondly, formation of a constitutional party to carry this out and thirdly preventing the outbreak of violent crimes and bloodshed. It was absolutely necessary that India should not alienate the support and assistance of British people by any misguided act. There were many problems in India to-day which required careful handling and which the Labour Government were very anxious to tackle.

LIFT TO THE LORDS.

In reply to a question how long, in his view, the Labour Government would last, Commander Kenworthy said that there was no chance of a general election for three years. Asked whether there was any truth in the report that he was going to the House of Lords, the Commander said that he was not aware of any such development. He would go to the House of Lords in his own right, but if it was necessary to help his party, he might have to go earlier; but he did not know whether it would be immediately necessary.

TEA WITH PRESIDENT PATEL.

Commander Kenworthy has been invited to tea to-morrow by the Hon. Mr. Patel. He will spend a day with His Excellency the Viceroy. He leaves Delhi at the end of this week and after visiting Alwar and Jamnagar, will fly back to England.—A. P.

HOW MILLOWNERS SUPPORT SWADESHI.

By Donning Foreign Cloth.

NOVEL ENTERPRISE TO POPULARISE INDIAN WARES.

Governor Inspects Exhibition Train.

The Bombay Mill-owners have after all inaugurated an active propaganda of popularising their goods. The propaganda is to be carried out by means of a special exhibition train which will make a tour of all important piecegoods centres in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The exhibition train made up entirely of special coaching stock designed by the G.I.P. Railway for the effective display of merchandise, has been chartered by the Mill-owners' Association for the purpose of showing to piece-goods and yarn merchants and the public generally what Indian mills are capable of producing. This is a novel departure in the matter of advertising and is designed to bring to the very doors of the consumers the latest mill produce. The exhibits to be shown will cover a wide range of qualities, designs, textures and colourings. The cost of the exhibits will be about Rs. 40,000.

One of the aims of the Millowners' Association in running this train is to help people in places far removed from the centre of the Indian cotton mill industry to know something more of what is being and can be done by the oldest indigenous industry in this country. Retail sales of goods will not be made on the train, but ample facilities will be provided to merchants and dealers desirous of doing business direct with the representatives of mills travelling on the train.

The train was drawn up at No. 13 platform at Victoria Terminus on Wednesday and many leading citizens and business men were invited to inspect it from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on that date. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes showed his keen interest in the industry by accepting the invitation of the Association to see the Special Train off. The Yuvraj of Mysore was also present and both of the Governor and the Yuvaraj spent quite a good time going through all the carriages and examining every stall.

The train will call at Bhopal, Jhansi, Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Saharanpur, Amballa, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Cawnpore, Allahabad and various other places, returning to Bombay on February 21, the tour occupying exactly a month. His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to inspect the train when it halts at Delhi on January 31.

It was more than an eye opener to see the wide varieties and good qualities of cloth manufactured by Bombay Mills. There were suitings, knitting yarn and pleasing rayan fabrics. It was also observed that a large number of these types could very easily compete with the foreign imports.

The outside of the train bore such familiar slogans as "Support Indian Industries", "Buy Swadeshi Cloth" etc. But many of the onlookers observed that most of the millowners present did not themselves follow their own precept. They were dressed in the best of foreign cloth!

EX-SATRAPS ON INDIA'S FUTURE.

Goschen Praises "Success" Of Reforms In Madras.

But Condemns Diarchy As Unpractical Politics

LONDON, Jan. 20.

In an address at the East India Association on the working of reforms in Madras, Lord Goschen claimed that the experiment of Parliamentary Government on Western lines had achieved in Madras a greater success than could have been obtained by any other method; but dyarchy encouraged irresponsibility and was not now practical politics. He said that the Madras Government had carefully weighed the possible alternatives, and decided that the present system should be supplanted by Parliamentary Government on political lines. He reviewed the Government's proposals including eight Ministers, the Governor retaining the power to override the Executive Cabinet when he considered that the interests of the province were affected.

Lord Goschen said that he decided to support a further and fuller grant of Responsible Government in the hope and belief that the politician voter of Madras would more fully realise his great responsibility and with the fog now overshadowing the Indian political life swept away he would to his own and his country's advantage be confronted with the stern logic of facts. Lord Goschen paid a high tribute to the loyalty and devotion of All-India services; and said that the Madras Government hoped that if provincial autonomy were granted the new Government would recognise the necessity for assistance of the Civil Service men. He concluded with an appeal to all to refrain from utterances likely to add to the Viceroy's heavy burden.

In the course of discussion, Lord Lamington expressed the opinion that some form of provincial autonomy must be the solution of the Indian problems.

Sir Arthur Knapp did not agree that dyarchy was an entire failure and referred to the sense of responsibility displayed by Ministers.

The Maharaja of Burdwan expressed the opinion that strength could only be achieved by a united form of Government to which attention should be directed.

Sir Reginald Craddock regarded the Madras Governments bold proposals with great misgiving, and said that some British element would still be necessary.—Reuter.

DESERT RAIDER SURRENDERS TO B. A. FORCE.

—:o:—

Nejd Govt. Demands His Extradition.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Baghdad.—The Nejd Government is now demanding extradition of Mr. Dawish, a desert raider, who surrendered to the British air force. The party was flown to Basrah and placed on board a cable-ship which sailed the same day. It is reported that Mr. Dawish is still enjoying his involuntary cruise in the Persian Gulf. It is believed that the Nejd Government has sent a formal protest to the British Government on this question.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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